

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: February 4, 1957

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to press release of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee for the afternoon newspapers 2-4-57 re captioned case. The release stated that British received information in 1939 that a communist agent of the general description of Donald Maclean had infiltrated the Foreign Office. Such information came from a former Soviet intelligence officer who did not know Maclean by name but described him as "a young Scotsman who played around in the artistic world." The former intelligence officer was identified as General Walter Krivitsky who gave the information to Isaac Don Levine. Release reflected Levine testified that Krivitsky told him in the 1930s that the communists had infiltrated key positions in England with 2 men. The other man was named John King who was identified and sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1939. Krivitsky went to London to help identify the other one but due to the meager description he was not successful.

The article described Maclean and Burgess as young officers in the British Foreign Service who fled England in 1951. It stated "Both are reportedly in Moscow as advisors on Anglo-American affairs in the Soviet Government. Each had served two tours of duty in Washington with British Embassy. Maclean was recently interviewed by British newsmen in Moscow."

OBSERVATIONS:

The above is based upon testimony before the Committee by Isaac Don Levine 6-6-56.

After their flight from England, subjects made their first public appearance in Moscow 2/56 when they furnished a statement to British and Russian press admitting they had been communist sympathizers since their college days. Since identifying Maclean as a Soviet agent subsequent to his flight from England, the British have conceded that Maclean is probably the Soviet agent described by Krivitsky. Krivitsky was a Soviet defector who was found dead in a hotel room Washington, D. C. 2/41. Bufiles do not reflect subjects served two tours of duty in Washington, D. C. Maclean was here from 5/44 to 9/48, and Burgess from 8/50 to 5/51. According to Bufiles, Burgess was interviewed by British journalist Tom Driberg who wrote a book on such interview. My memo 1-17-57 contained an analysis of the book. Bufiles contain no information re interview of Maclean. It is thought that the press release

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Memorandum to Mr. Boardman
Re: Donald Duart Maclean;
Guy Francis DeMency Burgess

should have stated that Burgess rather than Maclean was recently interviewed.

ACTION:

For your information.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The British government received information as early as 1939 that a Communist agent of the general description of Donald MacLean had infiltrated the Foreign Office, Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said today.

The original information came from a former Soviet intelligence officer who did not know MacLean by name, but described him as a "young Scotsman who played around in the artistic world."

MacLean and Guy Burgess, another young officer in the Foreign Service, fled England in 1951. Both are reportedly in Moscow as advisers on Anglo-American affairs to the Soviet Government. Each had served two tours of duty in Washington, D.C., with the British Embassy. MacLean recently was interviewed by a British newsman in Moscow.

Senator Eastland said the incident is described in the latest publication of the subcommittee, Part 28 of Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States.

The publication also contains the testimony of Slowodin Draskovich and Bogdan Raditsa, who gave information on Tito's Communist government in Yugoslavia.

The former Soviet intelligence officer, General Walter Krivitsky, gave the information in confidence to writer Isaac Don Levine when they were collaborating on an article for a national magazine in the middle 1930's.

Levine said in his testimony that General Krivitsky told him that while serving as an intelligence agent in Paris he was informed that the Communists had spent \$200,000 to infiltrate two men in key positions in Great Britain.

One of them, a man named King, he said, was in the code room of the Imperial Council. The other was the young Scotsman in the Foreign Office.

When war broke out in 1939, Levine said he felt justified because of the Hitler-Stalin alliance in breaking Krivitsky's confidence. Levine went to the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian. He said Lothian was skeptical at first, but decided to follow through since Levine had come with an introduction from the

Levine said the British found a retired army officer named Captain John King working in the code room, and that surveillance proved him to be a Communist agent. Following Levine's testimony in the summer of 1956, the British Government confirmed that King had been discovered and sentenced to ten years in prison in September 1939.

But finding the other man was more difficult. Lord Lothian called Levine back to Washington and asked him to arrange for General Krivitsky to go to London to assist.

Krivitsky went, but was unable to identify the man from meager descriptions he had. Later Krivitsky returned to America and on Feb. 10, 1941, was found shot to death in a Washington hotel.

When the Burgess-MacLean case broke in 1951, Levine said he took a great interest in it because MacLean fitted the description Krivitsky had given.

"...first, that he was a Scotsman, and Donald MacLean belongs to a Scottish family. Second, that he played around in the artistic world. (MacLean) met his wife, Melinda, on the left bank and in a cafe," Levine said.

Levine said another significant fact was that "MacLean had decided late in 1933 to go to Russia, and then, as I learned subsequently, gave up his decision, and two years later appeared in the Foreign Service. Naturally it made me think that a lot of manipulation went on during those two years to convince him that his duty as a revolutionist was not to go to Russia, where there are plenty of Communists, but to serve the revolution in London in a strategic spot."

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 20, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

The February issue of "American Mercury" contains part 1 of an article captioned "Burgess-Maclean Case" by Edna R. Fluegal. In foreword to article, Fluegal described as chairman, Political Science Department, Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; former foreign affairs specialist, State Department. Both as staff member and foreign affairs consultant to Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, she has specialized for years in study of infiltration and policy subversion in field of foreign policy.

The article relates that subjects disappeared 5-25-51 but story did not break until 6-7-51; mentions Mrs. Maclean's disappearance September, 1953, the Petrov story (Vladimir Petrov, Soviet defector) September, 1955, charging that subjects had been Soviet agents for years; their appearance in Moscow 1956 and communications between subjects and their families since. The author appears to have made a study of British and U.S. publicized stories re case. She is highly critical of the British for its piecemeal disclosure of facts and the failure to release all of the facts; also their failure to advise U.S. of investigation of leaks they discovered in 1949 as well as delay in notifying U.S. of subjects' disappearance. The author suggests that full facts may not have been released due to involvement of some British "holy cows" plus fear that full disclosure of facts might stimulate Congress to enact measures restricting pooling classified information by U.S. and England. She stated that while the British mystery lingers on, the American side remains totally unexplored. The article contains numerous innuendoes, suppositions and questions concerning U.S. angle. Those appearing to be the most significant are as follows:

(1) Americans "in high places" avoiding any pressure by selling the idea that the affair had only a British side.

(5)

cc

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Donald Duart Maclean;
Guy Francis DeMony Burgess

(2) What is known about American side of Burgess-Maclean operation?

(3) Why the blackout and who maneuvered it?

(4) Who tipped off subjects has never been resolved publicly.

(5) Lack of assurance that opportunities for espionage that subjects enjoyed have been closed and that the espionage ring of which they obviously were members has been broken.

(6) What Americans did they deal with?

(7) Congress did not know until 1955 that British discovered in 1949 that secrets had been leaked and investigated in 1950-51; when did Secretary of State Acheson learn of this?

(8) Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of MI-5 flew to U.S. and conferred on 6-12-51 with J. Edgar Hoover and established reports reflect that he also conferred with G-2. FBI took some action as, on 6-13-51 it suddenly withdrew from the International Police Commission then opening sessions at Lisbon; one British newspaper assumed some connection. Statements appearing in papers indicated FBI interviewed certain ex-British naturalized Americans who knew the diplomats. Presumably the results remain in FBI files.

(9) Reference was made to speech of Secretary of Army Brucker 2-17-56 when he mentioned subjects and stated one of them held a high position in British Embassy in Washington over a period of 4 critical years and knew some of our most guarded secrets. The article concluded by asking "Is there any reason why this full story cannot be told and is anyone sure that it cannot happen again."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (██████████)

FROM : Legal Attache, London (██████████)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 20, 1957

The Bureau will be interested in knowing, however, that there has been a change in policy re British Civil Service Security. This reportedly arose from the recommendations of the Privy Councillors in the White Paper. The new statement of policy on security procedures is based on a Parliamentary written reply by the Financial Secretary of the Treasury on 1/29/57. A copy of these new security procedures taken from Hansard (Government publication reporting Parliamentary Debates) was forwarded to the Bureau by Legat letter 2/5/57 in the matter entitled "British Security."

The Bureau will be informed of any further developments.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 6, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN; O
GUY FRANCIS DE NONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Edna R. Fluegal has written an article re subjects published in "American Mercury." Part one of article appeared in February issue and was summarized in my memo 1-27-57. Part two appeared in March issue and is briefly summarized herein. Fluegal described as chairman, Political Science Department, Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; staff member and foreign affairs consultant to Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Part one of the article was highly critical of British for failure to release full facts concerning case. Author commented that facts may not have been disclosed because of possible involvement of British "holy cows" plus fear that Congress might enact measures restricting pooling of classified information by U.S. and England. Article also critical of British for not notifying U.S. authorities concerning their investigation of leaks discovered in 1949. In addition to criticism of British, author stated the American angle of the case was totally unexplored and raised a number of questions concerning American side of case, such as: With what Americans did they deal; Why the blackout and who maneuvered it; Who tipped off the subjects; What assurance do we have that opportunities for espionage that subjects enjoyed have been closed.

Part two of the article recites the background of the subject and reiterates criticism of U.S. and England for not disclosing all facts concerning case. It states that piecemeal revelations for past five years depict subjects as men of charm and brilliance but men whose drunken brawls and homosexual weaknesses were known, that routine investigation should have barred them from Government employment involving access to classified material. The Foreign Office should have terminated their employment at several points in their career. Without knowing their communist connections, both would have been regarded as security risks under American regulations. The author states that until recently more emphasis had been placed on Maclean; however, recent disclosures makes the retention of Burgess more incredible and his role in communist movement greater. It was reported that Burgess lived in Washington with Philby, assigned here by British intelligence and "whispers" place Burgess in and out of CIA, NSA and State Department planning staff. He

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Donald Duart Maclean;
Guy Francis DeLooney Burgess

was picked up for drunken driving. Reportedly, he has no American relatives and only three Americans seem to have known him, namely, Bernard Miller, who journeyed with him on his return to England and saw him on his last day in London, Christopher Isherwood and W.H. Aud British writers who came to U.S. 1939 and became American citizens in 1946.

Author names following relatives of Maclean as interesting American angles: (1) Alan Maclean, his brother stationed in New York staff of United Nations; (2) Maclean's sister, Nancy, married to Robert Oetking, American Foreign Service officer in May, 1950. In 19 he was stationed in Beirut; now reportedly in England writing for an American wire service; (3) Mrs. Maclean's sister, Harriet, married Ja Sheers, Paris, January, 1951, and visited Macleans in May, 1951, shortly after resigning as security guard, Mutual Security Agency in Paris. Author indicates these angles should have been investigated by American authorities and states that American and British press indicate FBI made some inquiries. However, questioning of American relatives abroad was beyond its province. Seemingly, State or CIA did not deem it necessary until after disappearance of Mrs. Maclean. It was pointed out that without any reflection on Sheers, he was a natural suspect for the "third man" who may have picked up information of the British investigation and may have alerted the missing diplomats.

OBSERVATIONS:

This was primarily a British case and of necessity major portion of investigation conducted in England. We possessed no derogatory information re subjects prior to their disappearance from England May, 1951. We interviewed a number of contacts of subjects in this country, none of which furnished information indicating subjects may have been engaged in subversive activities. We promptly disseminated facts in case to appropriate Government agencies. From what we know now of subjects' activities prior to their being assigned to this country, a routine investigation would have made them ineligible for Government employment, according to our standards. [redacted] and [redacted] when interviewed 1951 claimed to know of no pro-Soviet activities by Burgess. [redacted] advised Burgess was open communist during 1930's.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 29, 1957

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Edna R. Fluegal has written an article re subjects published in "American Mercury" in 3 installments. The first and second installments summarized in my memos 1/27/57, and 3/6/57. The third installment appeared in the April issue and is briefly summarized here. Fluegal described as chairman, Political Science Department, Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; staff member and foreign affairs consultant to Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

First installment of article highly critical of British for failure to release full facts concerning case. Author commented that facts may not have been disclosed because of possible involvement of British "holy cows" plus fear that Congress might enact measures restricting pooling of classified information by U.S. and England. Article also critical of British for not notifying U.S. authorities concerning their investigation of leaks discovered in 1949. In addition to criticism of British, author stated the American angle of the case was totally unexplored and raised a number of questions concerning American side of case, such as: With what Americans did they deal; Why the blackout and who maneuvered it; Who tipped off the subjects; What assurance do we have that opportunities for espionage that subjects enjoyed have been closed.

The second installment stated that a routine investigation by British should have barred subjects from Government employment involving access to classified material and that the Foreign Office should have terminated their services at several points in their career. Without knowing their communist background, both would have been regarded as security risks under U.S. standards. Burgess was reported as having contact with Philby and had contact with CIA, National Security Agency and State Department. Maclean's relatives who had been in U.S. and had had connections with Americans were named. It was indicated they should have been investigated. It related that FBI made some inquiries in this country but investigation in foreign countries was beyond its province.

The third installment and last installment recites portions of Vladimir Petrov's (Soviet defector in Australia, 1954) statement alleging that subjects were long-term Soviet agents and had fled to Moscow. The British White Paper published as result of Petrov's disclosure; The press statement issued by subjects when they first appeared in Moscow February 1956, an excerpt from articles subsequently written for British papers.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS

by subjects. The subjects' press statement admitted they had been communists since college days but denied being Soviet agents. The author also then continued in the same vein as in previous installments by raising a number of questions concerning U.S. and British angles and why such countries have not fully and publically explored the subjects' activities and associates. It is stated that case after case has justified suspicion by association; that subjects were not alone as they were communists and their operations were centered on America. Several questions were raised concerning the part played by the subjects in the Korean War and why such had not been publically explored. ()

OBSERVATION:

This case was primarily a British one and of necessity major portion of investigation conducted in England. We possessed no derogatory information re subjects prior to their disappearance from England May, 1951. We interviewed a number of contacts of subjects in this country, none of which furnished information indicating any knowledge that subjects may have been engaged in subversive activities. We promptly disseminated facts in case to appropriate Government agency. From what we know of subjects' activities prior to their being assigned to this country, a routine investigation would have made them ineligible for Government employment according to our standards.

SAC, Memphis () ()

August 22, 1957

Director, FBI ()

DONALD DUMPT MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONGY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 8-9-57.

Enclosed for the information of Memphis and LFO are copies of a self-explanatory letter from Legat, London. There are also enclosed Photostats of the self-explanatory enclosures received with Legat, London's, letter. ()

Memphis will immediately interview William W. Goodman and obtain all details surrounding his meeting with Burgess in Moscow on 7-10-57. You will note that Goodman allegedly spoke vaguely of Burgess' attempt to recruit him. This information was contained in Bulet dated 8-2-57 to your office. You should make certain that this point is carefully explored in your interview with Goodman. ()

Obtain complete details concerning this phase of the conversation between Burgess and Goodman. ()

Submit the results of your interview in a report form suitable for dissemination. Include in your report all information available to your office from the press and that furnished by the Bureau concerning this encounter between Goodman and Burgess. ()

COMM - FBI
AUG 27 1957
100-100000

Enclosure

SEP 9

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2.

Letter to Memphis
Re: Donald Stuart Maclean
Guy Francis DeMony Burgess
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NOTE: Subject, former British diplomat, fled England,
May, 1951, and appeared in Moscow, February, 1956.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (██████████)

DATE: August 21, 1957

FROM : *zmh*
SAC, Memphis (██████████)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

██████████
Reylet August 9, 1957.

Attached hereto for the Bureau is a newspaper clipping from the August 17, 1957 issue of the Memphis Press Scimitar captioned "Memphis Lawyer Chats with British Turncoat in Moscow." This article is purportedly based on a telephone interview with WILLIAM GOODMAN, Memphis lawyer and businessman who was at that time in New York City. GOODMAN has since returned to Memphis. The article discusses the contact of GOODMAN with GUY BURGESS, which was referred to in Bureau letter of August 2, 1957.

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Memphis Lawyer Chats With

By CLARK PORTEOUS
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

William W. Goodman, Memphis lawyer and businessman, was accosted by Guy Burgess, the turncoat British diplomat, at a performance of "La Traviata" in Moscow.



Goodman

Goodman said Burgess apparently has resigned himself to permanent exile. Burgess told Goodman he was in Russia "preventing World War III," but he couldn't tell how he was doing

Bar Association with the British lawyers.

"Are you from the American Embassy?" Burgess, who was wearing a dark pinstripe suit, asked. "If you are, you had better not be seen talking to me or you'll get in trouble. I'm Guy Burgess, one of the two missing British diplomats."

Burgess happened to be sitting in the next seat to Goodman, who was a colonel in the Air Force and spent four years in Washington during the war, and worked with the Russians. He said it is almost certain that his meeting with Burgess in the theater was not by chance.

Burgess served in the British Embassy in Washington. He and Donald MacLean, who was head of the American department of the Foreign Office in London, fled to Russia in May, 1951.

At the first intermission at the theater, Burgess excused himself to a Russian couple with him, and walked with Mr.

Mrs. Goodman to the lobby. During three 20-minute intermissions, Burgess talked to Goodman, alternately boasting of his good treatment by the Russians and recalling with nostalgia personal friends and old haunts in the United States he never expected to see again.

"They do very well by egg-heads in Moscow," Burgess said, and fingered the blue-striped black four-in-hand he called "my old Estonian tie," calling Goodman's attention to the tie.

Burgess talked of his theory of Britain's foreign policy, saying that after the war, the British Foreign Office "took over the State Department" and "moulded its policies." He said he blames only the United States for "the old war-mongering."

When Goodman asked Burgess what job he had, Burgess only smiled mysteriously, showing a stainless steel front tooth, and



PRINCE PHILIP

evaded the question with a hint that he was doing "rather important work for the Soviet government."

Even tho Burgess gave the impression he was satisfied with Russian life, Goodman said he

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman went to Russia before going to London for the meeting of the American

British Turncoat in Moscow

seemed starved for conversation ter Chandler and Chancellor with an English-speaking West-Ceylon Frazer rented a 20-year-old Rolls Royce to go to Queen Elizabeth's garden party for the

Burgess and MacLean appeared in Moscow 18 months ago for an interview with two British reporters, after having been "missing" since 1951. Goodman asked Burgess about MacLean, O.B.E. ribbon—officer of the Order of the British Empire. Not but Burgess ducked the question. The two have not been reported seen together since the 1956 interview.

The British Foreign Office in London was interested in Goodman's chat with Burgess, and he was graduated from Harvard, he gave them a full report. Mr. Goodman's talk with Burgess enrolled at Lincoln's Inn and was reported in the Londoner's later called to the bar, more Diary, a column in the London than 20 years ago.

Evening Standard, July 27.

In London, Goodman talked in the American wearing the with someone who is as much O.B.E. and asked him if that respected as Burgess is detested was what it was. He wanted by the British — Prince Philip, know how he got it. One of Goodman's greatest accomplishments was interviewed over telephone

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Wal-

during World War II was plan-

ing the air supply route to Russia thru Alaska and Siberia, the route used to deliver 8000 American planes to Russia.

Goodman told the Prince about his decoration. The Prince wanted to know where he was from, and he told him. The Prince then wanted to know where Memphis was, and Goodman told him "on the Mississippi River," and that satisfied the Prince.

Mrs. Goodman returned to Memphis Thursday night. Their daughter, Mary, who had been in Scotland, got back yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Goodman remained in New York another day to transact business in the American Finishing Co.'s New York office. He is vice president and treasurer of American Finishing Co. He will fly back to Memphis tonight. He

was interviewed over telephone from New York City.

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BURGESS

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

GUY BURGESS, the missing diplomat, has again shown his face to someone from the West.

"I have been speaking today to Mr. William Goodman, a U.S. lawyer who is here for the American Bar Association meetings. He tells me he found himself sitting next to Burgess at a performance of La Traviata at the Moscow State Opera House. It happened during a visit to Russia from which he has just returned.

Goodman, 57, worked with the Russians for four years in Washington during the war. He considers it almost certain that his meeting with Burgess was not a mere chance encounter.

Old Etonian tie

Burgess was in a dark pinstripe suit. He engaged Goodman and his wife in conversation and spent three 20-minute intervals talking to them. He drew their attention to the Old Etonian tie he was wearing.

Burgess expounded his theory of Britain's foreign policy. He said that after the war the British Foreign Office "took over" the State Department, and moulded its policies. But now he blamed only the United States for "the old war-mongering."

"EVENING STANDARD"
LONDON, ENGLAND
7/27/57

Re: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R - BUFILE

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 21, 1957

FROM : W. A. Brannigan

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

A UP press release dated 8-17-57 reflects that William W. Goodman, a Memphis lawyer, stated that he sat next to Burgess during an opera performance and spent three 20-minute intermissions talking to Burgess.

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Memorandum Branigan to Belmont
Re: Donald Duart Maclean
Guy Francis DeKoncy Burgess
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RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval and transmittal is a letter to Memphis directing that Goodman be interviewed for all details concerning his meeting with Burgess and particularly to ascertain precisely what Burgess' comments were with regard to the FBI and the Director. ~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE Memphis, Tennessee	OFFICE OF ORIGIN Bureau	DATE 9-5-57	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8-27-57
TITLE OF CASE DONALD DUART MACLEAN; GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPE FJ
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS:

Information from [REDACTED] set out herein regarding contact of WILLIAM W. GOODMAN, Memphis attorney, with GUY BURGESS in Moscow 7-10-57. Information from the local press regarding GOODMAN's trip to Russia also set out. [REDACTED]

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The August 17, 1957 issue of the Memphis Press-Scimitar contained an article captioned "Memphis Lawyer Chats with British

Mc# [REDACTED]

Turncoat in Moscow" by CLARK PORTEOUS, a Press-Scimitar Staff Writer:

"William W. Goodman, Memphis lawyer and businessman, was accosted by Guy Burgess, the turncoat British diplomat, at a performance of 'La Traviata' in Moscow.

"Goodman said Burgess apparently has resigned himself to permanent exile. Burgess told Goodman he was in Russia 'preventing World War III,' but he couldn't tell how he was doing this.

"Mr. and Mrs. Goodman went to Russia before going to London for the meeting of the American Bar Association with the British lawyers.

"'Are you from the American Embassy?' Burgess, who was wearing a dark pinstripe suit, asked. 'If you are, you had better not be seen talking to me or you'll get in trouble. I'm Guy Burgess, one of the two missing British diplomats.'

"Burgess happened to be sitting in the next seat to Goodman, who was a colonel in the Air Force and spent four years in Washington during the war, and worked with the Russians. He said it is almost certain that his meeting with Burgess in the theater was not by chance.

"Burgess served in the British Embassy in Washington. He and Donald MacLean, who was head of the American department of the Foreign Office in London, fled to Russia in May, 1951.

"At the first intermission at the theater, Burgess excused himself to a Russian couple with him, and walked with Mr. and Mrs. Goodman to the lobby. During three 20-minute intermissions, Burgess talked to Goodman, alternately boasting of his good treatment by the Russians and recalling with nostalgia personal friends and old haunts in the United States he never expects to see again.

"'They do very well by egg-heads in Moscow,' Burgess said, and fingered the blue-striped black four-in-hand he called 'my old Etonian tie,' calling Goodman's attention to the tie.

"Burgess talked of his theory of Britain's foreign policy, saying that after the war, the British Foreign Office 'took over the State Department' and 'moulded its policies.' He said he blames only the United States for 'the old war-mongering.'

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"When Goodman asked Burgess what job he had, Burgess only smiled mysteriously, showing a stainless steel front tooth, and evaded the question with a hint that he was doing 'rather important work for the Soviet government.'

"Even tho Burgess gave the impression he was satisfied with Russian life, Goodman said he seemed starved for conversation with an English-speaking Westerner.

"Burgess and MacLean appeared in Moscow 18 months ago for an interview with two British reporters, after having been 'missing' since 1951. Goodman asked Burgess about MacLean, but Burgess ducked the question. The two have not been reported seen together since the 1956 interview.

"The British Foreign Office in London was interested in Goodman's chat with Burgess, and he gave them a full report. Mr. Goodman's talk with Burgess was reported in the Londoner's Diary, a column in the London Evening Standard, July 27.

"In London, Goodman talked with someone who is as much respected as Burgess is detested by the British - Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth.

"Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Walter Chandler and Chancellor Ceylon Frazer rented a 20-year-old Rolls Royce to go to Queen Elizabeth's garden party for the American lawyers - the one at which hot dogs were not served. They were cocktail sausages.

"Mr. Goodman was wearing his O.B.E. ribbon - officer of the Order of the British Empire. Not many Americans have this decoration.

"Mr. Goodman also happens to be a British barrister, tho he has not practiced in England. After he was graduated from Harvard, he studied at Cambridge and was enrolled at Lincoln's Inn and later called to the bar, more than 20 years ago.

"Prince Philip was interested in the American wearing the O.B.E. and asked him if that was what it was. He wanted to know how he got it. One of Goodman's greatest accomplishments during World War II was planning the air supply route to Russia thru Alaska and Siberia, the route used to deliver 8000 American planes to Russia.

"Goodman told the Prince about his decoration. The Prince wanted to know where he was from, and he told him. The Pri

Me# [REDACTED]

"then wanted to know where Memphis was, and Goodman told him 'on the Mississippi River' and that satisfied the Prince. ([REDACTED]

"Mrs. Goodman returned to Memphis Thursday night. Their daughter, Mary, who had been in Scotland, got back yesterday afternoon. [REDACTED]

"Mr. Goodman remained in New York another day to transact business in the American Finishing Co.'s New York office. He is vice president and treasurer of American Finishing Co. He will fly back to Memphis tonight. He was interviewed over telephone from New York City."

ATTORNEY V

WILLIAM [REDACTED]

GOODMAN stated that he and his wife desired to attend the opera and requested the interpreter to obtain tickets, which the latter did, presumably through Intourist. GOODMAN stated that they were taken to their seats and there were three seats adjacent to them on the aisle, one of which was occupied by an elderly Russian. After they were seated two men, obviously Russians, came to the old man in the adjoining seat and insisted that he move, which he did after some little discussion. These seats were then occupied by BURGESS, who sat next to GOODMAN, and a young boy and a woman. GOODMAN stated that BURGESS initiated a rather friendly,

Me: [REDACTED]

animated conversation by inquiring whether or not GOODMAN was from the American Embassy and identified himself as GUY BURGESS. GOODMAN stated that at the moment the name GUY BURGESS meant nothing to him and BURGESS had to further explain that he was one of the missing British Diplomats. GOODMAN stated that BURGESS appeared to be extremely well satisfied and bragged about the conditions in Russia. BURGESS claimed to be engaged in some important work for "peace" but would not elaborate on his duties, nor did he indicate specifically with which organization he was connected. ()

GOODMAN stated that BURGESS reminisced with seemingly pleasant memories of his life in the United States and made particular reference to the pleasant times which he had had at the Meadowbrook Club and the Rackets Club in New York. GOODMAN stated that BURGESS asked him to take a message to a friend, [REDACTED] who he identified as being connected with the Stock Exchange in New York City. GOODMAN stated that the message which he claimed to have written down in the darkened theatre on a slip of paper was "I am still wearing my old Etonian tie and hope he is still wearing the bow tie I gave him." GOODMAN stated that BURGESS explained that he could not write [REDACTED] because it would result in [REDACTED] being harassed by the FBI. ()

GOODMAN stated that BURGESS seemed to have some knowledge of current affairs in America and, for example, claimed to know FELIX FRANKFURTER. According to GOODMAN, BURGESS stated that he personally considered FRANKFURTER as being "such a conservative" that he was surprised that he went along with the Supreme Court decision on segregated schools in the South. ()

GOODMAN stated that throughout the discussion BURGESS referred with seeming pleasure to his own conditions in Russia and his satisfaction in being there. He spoke favorably of his salary, living quarters and his work, which he described as "preventing World War III." GOODMAN also quoted BURGESS as stating that immediately after World War II the British Foreign Office was dominating the International policy of the American State Department, but that this situation had since been changed and that the State Department at the present time dominated the Foreign Office policy, resulting in the State Department now being responsible for the continuance of the "cold war." ()

GOODMAN stated that BURGESS, on being asked pointedly where he lived, did not reply but stated that he could be contacted

Me [REDACTED]

through "Post Reste, Main Office, Moscow." GOODMAN stated that this address appeared to him to have been furnished for the information of [REDACTED] and also for GOODMAN's own information in the event he should subsequently desire to contact BURGESS, which he stated he has no reason whatsoever to do.

GOODMAN stated that he attempted to inquire of BURGESS as to the whereabouts of his co-defector, MACLEAN, but BURGESS ignored the question.

GOODMAN stated that he is convinced that his encounter with BURGESS was deliberate, premeditated and not the result of a coincidental seating. He noted that the two individuals previously mentioned forced the elderly Russian to vacate one of the three seats subsequently occupied by BURGESS and his party. BURGESS initiated a conversation with GOODMAN without hesitation. GOODMAN stated that throughout the discussion he believed BURGESS wanted to ask him to "do something" but was never given the opportunity by GOODMAN. GOODMAN noted that the extent to which BURGESS went in bragging on his personal status in Russia seemed to be for the purpose of proving to GOODMAN that he personally could benefit by assisting the Russians in some undisclosed manner. GOODMAN stated that it was in this context that he thought BURGESS was trying to recruit him.

GOODMAN stated that prior to departing Moscow he advised the American Embassy of his contact with BURGESS and on getting to London talked to a British Foreign Office representative, [REDACTED]. GOODMAN stated that he also discussed this contact with a representative of the American Embassy in Paris and has been contacted by numerous American newspapermen regarding the incident.

GOODMAN pointed out that the information regarding the message for [REDACTED] has not been mentioned by him to any individual other than the interviewing Bureau Agents. In this connection GOODMAN stated on returning to New York he ascertained that [REDACTED] was employed by the stock brokerage firm [REDACTED]. Mr. GOODMAN stated that he ascertained [REDACTED] was on a vacation in Wyoming and, therefore, was unable to give the message to him.

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (██████████)

DATE: September 11, 1957

FROM : SAC, Memphis (██████████)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet of August 22, 1957

By separate communication the Bureau has been furnished with copies of a report of SA ██████████, dated September 5, 1957 at Memphis, in this matter, setting out the results of an interview with WILLIAM W. GOODMAN on August 27, 1957.

The Bureau letter of August 22, 1957 instructed Memphis to ascertain from GOODMAN the details of the remarks which GUY BURGESS allegedly made to GOODMAN regarding the FBI and the Director, which were reported generally ██████████ to the Legat, London, and which were furnished to Memphis by Rebulet.

On August 27, 1957, GOODMAN advised SAS ██████████ and ██████████ that during his discussions with BURGESS at the opera in Moscow on July 10, 1957, actually very little was said regarding the FBI. He stated it is difficult for him to reconstruct the remarks which apparently gave rise to BURGESS' belittling remarks about the FBI, but they apparently resulted from the request of BURGESS to GOODMAN to take a message to ██████████. GOODMAN stated that BURGESS commented that he could not write to ██████████ because the FBI, which he identified as "the American Gestapo," would harass ██████████. GOODMAN stated that it was in this context that BURGESS made the comment "the FBI and that bastard Hoover." GOODMAN stated that he ignored the remark and BURGESS did not pursue the matter further. GOODMAN stated BURGESS seemingly tried to leave the impression that he had had some personal contact with Mr. HOOVER. GOODMAN pointed out, however, that this was a conclusion which he was drawing based on the apparent bitterness and vindictiveness with which BURGESS spoke of the Bureau and the Director.

Due to the nature of BURGESS' comments regarding the Bureau and the Director, this matter has not been included in the report of the interview as it is not believed that the Bureau would want to disseminate this.

2- Bureau

1- Memphis

JHK:FJ

(3)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ()

DATE: September 19, 1957

FROM : SAC, Memphis ()

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep SA (), dated September 5, 1957 at Memphis, which set out in detail information furnished by WILLIAM W. GOODMAN, Attorney, (), relative to his contact with GUY BURGESS in Moscow, Russia in July of 1957. ()

Information set out on Pages 12 and 13 of reference report show that BURGESS gave GOODMAN a message which read "I am still wearing my old Etonian tie and hope he is still wearing the bow tie I gave him." This report further shows that BURGESS asked GOODMAN to give this message to a friend of BURGESS, (), who BURGESS identified as being connected with the Stock Exchange in New York City. BURGESS did not elaborate nor did he explain how well he was acquainted with (), nor did he explain why he was sending him this particular message. ()

2. Information on Page 13 of reference report shows on his return to New York City GOODMAN ascertained that () was employed by the stock brokerage firm (). Goodman further ascertained that () was on vacation in Wyoming and, therefore, was unable to give him the message. ()

One copy of reference report is being enclosed for the information of the New York Division as it contains information about (). ()

On September 19, 1957, WILLIAM GOODMAN contacted SA () stating in early October, 1957, he was to make a business trip to New York City (), which has offices in New York City, and was wondering whether or not he should make attempts at that time to give the above described message from BURGESS to (). ()

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Me# [REDACTED]

Letter to Bureau

Re: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
et al
ESPIONAGE - R

9-19-57

Mr. GOODMAN was advised there appeared to be no reason why he should not give [REDACTED] this message unless requested to the contrary by the Bureau. GOODMAN advised he would be most happy to cooperate with the Bureau in any manner in contacting [REDACTED] and will be glad to furnish the Bureau any information that he might develop in giving the above message to [REDACTED].

Inasmuch as the Memphis Division is not in possession of all facts in instant case, and not in a position to evaluate the significance of the message for [REDACTED], it is requested that the Bureau advise Memphis of any instructions or requests which should be made of GOODMAN relative to his proposed contact with [REDACTED] in New York in October of 1957.

SAC, New York [REDACTED]

September 27, 1957

RECORDED-98 Director, FBI ([REDACTED])

DONALD DUART LACHMAN;
GUY FERRIS DE LOUCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Memphis letter 9-19-57 requesting advice as to instructions which should be issued to or requests which should be made of William W. Goodman, Memphis attorney, regarding his contact with an acquaintance of Burgess, one [REDACTED] in New York City in October, 1957. ()

Goodman's meeting with Burgess was the subject of an 8-17-57 United Press release. Since, as a result of such a release, [REDACTED] undoubtedly would be suspicious of any searching inquiry made of him by Goodman at the time the latter delivers the message from Burgess to [REDACTED], no special action by Goodman in the Bureau's behalf appears warranted. The Bureau agrees with the second last paragraph of referenced Memphis letter, in which Memphis advised Goodman that there appeared to be no reason why he should not give [REDACTED] the message from Burgess. The Bureau also notes that Goodman at that time advised he would be happy to co-operate with the Bureau and would be glad to furnish any information developed during his contact with [REDACTED]. ()

In this respect you should recontact Goodman and advise him that the matter of delivering the message to Burgess is being left to his discretion. You should also indicate to Goodman that the Bureau would be interested in his observations of the meeting with [REDACTED]. ()

Memphis
let 11-1-57
see 1063
SEP 27 1957 - 2 - Memphis
MAILED 25 HWS:cvg
(6)

NOTE: Subjs, former British diplomats, fled from England, May, 51, & publicly appeared in Moscow Feb, 56. Wm W. Goodman a Memphis, Tenn, attorney, was contacted by subj Burgess in Moscow 7-10-57. Goodman was traveling as a tourist & he also attended the recent conference of the English & American Bar Assoc. Burgess asked Goodman to advise [REDACTED] whom he identified as being connected with the Stock Exchange in NYC "I am still wearing my old Etonian tie & hope he is still

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NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

SAC, New York
Re: DONALD DURAT MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
[REDACTED]

wearing the bow tie I gave him." Goodman related Burgess explained he could not write [REDACTED] because it would result in [REDACTED] being harassed by the FBI. Goodman stated on returning to NY he ascertained [REDACTED] employed by the stock brokerage firm [REDACTED] was on vacation in Wyoming & Goodman was unable to give him the message. NY is checking its indices on [REDACTED] in an effort to determine whether the message is as innocuous as it appears or whether there may be some meaning which would be of further interest to the Bur. Although Goodman has been co-operative on previous interviews, it does not appear that any special action on his part need be solicited in this instance.

SAC, New York [REDACTED]

September 20, 1957

Director, FBI([REDACTED])

DONALD DUANE LACLEAN,
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed for your information are single copies of a Memphis letter to the Bureau with its enclosed report and blank memorandum, all dated 9-5-57, and captioned as above.

You will note on pages twelve and thirteen of rerep reference is made to one [REDACTED] an acquaintance of Burgess.

There are no main files at the Bureau. identifiable with [REDACTED] New York should check their files for any information identifiable with [REDACTED] and consider the advisability of further investigation or interview.

Enclosure

cc - 1 - Memphis [REDACTED]

cc -- [REDACTED]

VER:tw
(6)

NOTE: Subjects, former British diplomats, fled from England, May, 1951, and publicly appeared in Moscow February, 1956. William W. Goodman, a Memphis, Tennessee, attorney, was contacted by subject Burgess in Moscow 7-10-57. Goodman was traveling as tourist and ~~with~~ attended the recent conference of the English and American Bar Association. Burgess asked Goodman to ad [REDACTED] who we identified as being connected with the St Exchange in New York City that "I am still wearing my old Etonian tie and hope he is still wearing the bow tie I gave him." Goodman related Burgess explained he could not write [REDACTED] because it would result in Grant being harassed by the FBI. Goodman stated on re turning to New York he ascertained [REDACTED] employed by the stock brokerage firm [REDACTED] on vacation in Wyoming and Goodman was unable to give him the mes A search of New York files may possibly indicate whether Burgess' message is as innocuous as it appears or whether there may be some meaning which would be of further interest to the Bureau.

SEP 20 1957
COMM-FBI

67 SEP 27 1957

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 11/25/57	Investigative Period 9/25;10/17;11/8,14,15/57
TITLE OF CASE DONALD DUART MACLEAN; GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed ams/
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE-R <i>trn</i>	

Synopsis:

WILLIAM W. GOODMAN, Memphis attorney, advised he met GUY BURGESS who asked him to give message to [REDACTED] of NY. [REDACTED]

- P -

DETAILS:

WILLIAM W. GOODMAN, [REDACTED] was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], on August 27, 1957. GOODMAN stated that he had visited Moscow, Russia, in July 1957. While in Moscow, he attended the opera where he was approached

NY [REDACTED]

by an individual who identified himself as GUY BURGESS. GOODMAN and BURGESS engaged in conversation during the intermissions at the opera. According to GOODMAN, BURGESS asked him to take a message to a friend, [REDACTED] who BURGESS identified as being connected with the Stock Exchange in New York City. GOODMAN stated that the message, which he claimed to have written down in the darkened theatre on a slip of paper was, "I am still wearing my old Etonian tie and hope he is still wearing the bow tie I gave him." GOODMAN said that BURGESS explained he could not write to [REDACTED] because it would result in [REDACTED] being harrassed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (C)

GOODMAN pointed out that the information regarding the message for [REDACTED] had not been mentioned by him to any individual other than the interviewing Bureau Agents. In this connection, GOODMAN stated that upon returning to New York, he ascertained that [REDACTED] was employed by the stock brokerage firm [REDACTED]. Mr. GOODMAN said that he ascertained that [REDACTED] was on vacation in Wyoming, and he, therefore, was unable to give the message to [REDACTED]. (C)

GOODMAN recalled that, during his conversation with BURGESS, BURGESS had reminisced with seemingly pleasant memories of his life in the United States and had made particular reference to the pleasant times which he had had at the Meadowbrook Club and the Rackets Club in New York. (C)

[REDACTED]

S-34

November 27, 1957

7-1

Re: DOUGLAS DILLIARD PROLETARIAN
GUY LEBOWITZ IS ARMY PIRGESS

Attached for your information is a Photostat of a letter received by us on November 15, 1957. The envelope in which this letter arrived contained no return address. It carried a Nottingham postmark dated October 28, 1957.

It would be appreciated if you would advise us if you have any comments of pertinence to us regarding the author of this letter. For your information, our files contain no information definitely identifiable with him.

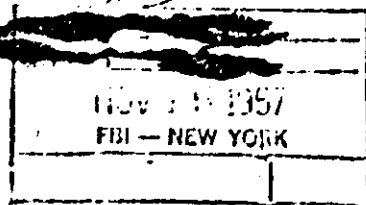
Enclosure

105 111 23
105 111 23

RECEIVED 250

NOTE: Author of reflet referred to [redacted] as the "No. 1 Red Agent" in England." "He has always been a Communist - he is the man who sent Burgess and McLean to your country ... then gave them the tip to return and slip off to the Iron Curtain." Author [redacted] suggests we monitor [redacted] correspondence to [redacted] to [redacted] the above charges. It should be noted [redacted] had returned to Eng by the time above letter was received.

DOUGLAS DILLIARD



27/10/57

Dear Sir

Re -

[REDACTED] He is No 1 Red Agent-
in this country. he has always been a commu-
nist. he is the man who sent Burgess
and the Dean to your country to get to
know all they could. Then gave them the tip
to return and slip off to the Iron Curtain
and direct operation. [REDACTED]
you how nearly they have succeeded. re-
Suey.

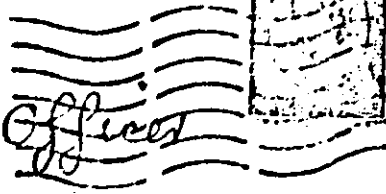
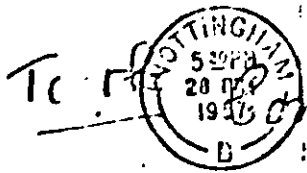
[REDACTED] is the Red Agent. who
latter and Fetches the orders and results
from the two English traitors, in Moscow

Now as the Kremlin
mob are going all out to Capture and
Subdue the whole of Native Africa, 1 Egypt
2 Syria, 3 Ghana, there as a Russian
Professor there, making all necessary contacts,
studying all our reports over a century.

Now [redacted] has come
to your country with a [redacted]
he is to get your Release of [redacted]
to sing for the mines, what Russia will
pay to use [redacted] in Africa cannot be
listed, also [redacted] contacts all other
Communists at these so called lectures.

I am warning you
before hand. I've watched him for twenty
years and written it all down. so let some
of your People along to his lectures you'll be
surprised at his Phone calls and check his
correspondence. you will find out.
T
Yours Truly
[redacted]

Receipt-urgent



To: Mr. Tolson, Office

F. B. I.

New York

U.S.A.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Board

DATE: January 16, 1958

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED]

From 5-44 to 10-46, Maclean was assigned to the British Embassy in Washington, D. C. He fled from London to Moscow in 5-51. The subject's wife, Mrs. Melinda Maclean, and two of her three children are American born. In 9-53 Mrs. Maclean and her three children left their residence in Switzerland, where they had moved from England, disappeared without leaving any trace and later turned up in Moscow with her husband.

An analysis of the facts of this case pertaining to Mrs. Maclean indicated that no specific information was developed regarding her involvement in her husband's espionage activities or in his departure for Moscow. The press speculated concerning her knowledge of his defection but she denied any such knowledge to the British. Her departure from Switzerland for Moscow in 9-53 would indicate that secret plans had been made for her travel but her involvement beyond the actual travel has not been established.

[REDACTED]

OBSERVATIONS:

In order to protect our general interests in this case and in an effort to obtain more information regarding Maclean's contacts, associates and subversive activities while he was in Washington, it would appear that an interview of her following

[REDACTED]

XEROX COPY

SECTION 13

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office Memphis, Tennessee	Office of Origin Bureau	Date 2-14-58	Investigative Period 2-10-58
TITLE OF CASE DONALD DUART MACLEAN; GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: PJ
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

Synopsis:

WILLIAM W. GOODMAN, Memphis attorney, advised that he met **[REDACTED]** III on 1-28-58 and delivered to **[REDACTED]** the message given him by **GUY BURGESS** in Moscow in July of 1957.

RUC

DETAILS:

WILLIAM W. GOODMAN, Attorney, **[REDACTED]**, advised on February 10, 1958 that he telephonically contacted **[REDACTED]** at **[REDACTED]** New York City, on January 27, 1958 in order to make an appointment with him to deliver a message which had been given him by **GUY BURGESS** in Moscow in July 1957. **GOODMAN** stated that he did not indicate on the telephone the nature of the message nor the sender. He stated the following day **[REDACTED]** telephonically contacted him and arranged to meet him at 5:30 PM at the Racquet and Tennis Club, 370 Park Avenue, New York City. He stated that they met at the bar at this club and he advised **[REDACTED]** that he had seen **BURGESS** at the theatre in Moscow during July 1957. He informed **[REDACTED]** that **BURGESS** had asked him

1-11

Me [REDACTED]

to deliver this message to [REDACTED] "I am still wearing my old Etonian tie and hope he is still wearing the bow tie I gave him." He stated he further informed [REDACTED] that BURGESS was apparently in good health and was seemingly satisfied with his life in Russia. Mr. GOODMAN stated that [REDACTED] commented that BURGESS had in fact given him a bow tie some years ago. He stated that [REDACTED] appeared to be pleased with the fact that BURGESS was happy in Russia, although [REDACTED] denounced BURGESS as being a "traitor." Mr. GOODMAN stated that [REDACTED] gave no explanation of how he originally met BURGESS except to point out that he had some connections in England which brought them together. GOODMAN stated that actually [REDACTED] was very non-specific about this and he could not tell whether BURGESS had originally contacted [REDACTED] in New York or whether [REDACTED] had made the original contact with BURGESS.

Mr. GOODMAN stated that [REDACTED] pointed out that he had been interviewed extensively by the FBI after the disappearance of BURGESS. GOODMAN noted that [REDACTED] claimed during one of these interviews the FBI attempted to make an issue over the fact that the telephone in [REDACTED] home at [REDACTED] was in the name of the former owner of the property. Mr. GOODMAN stated that, according to [REDACTED] this was done by [REDACTED] solely because of the difficulty of getting telephone service during the war when he bought the particular house.

GOODMAN stated throughout the contact with [REDACTED] which lasted about thirty minutes, he attempted to evaluate [REDACTED] reaction to the message without success. He noted that although [REDACTED] denounced BURGESS as a traitor, that he seemed to welcome the message and seemed to be very kindly disposed toward BURGESS.

- RUC -

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR - FBI (██████████) ██████████

DATE: February 28, 1958

FROM : LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON, ENGLAND (██████████)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS de MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Remylet August 9, 1957

There are attached copies of an AP dispatch from Brussels, Belgium, dated February 6, 1958 indicating that subjects made their escape to Russia from England via Antwerp, Belgium, by posing as members of a Soviet crew which came to take delivery of a ship built for Russia.

██████████ who was furnished a copy of the dispatch, commented that he has grave doubts as to the accuracy of the story and furthermore it appears to have been ignored by the British Press as he has not seen any local items following up on this story.

Enclosures (4)

DIPLOMATS

01140 BRUSSELS, FEB. 6 (AP)-GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN, THE TWO BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DIPLOMATS WHO DEJECTED TO RUSSIA, POSED AS RUSSIAN SAILORS AND TRAVELED THERE VIA ANTWERP "THE CENTER OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE" IN EUROPE, THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY NEWSPAPER LA LIBRE BELGIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE USUALLY WELL INFORMED PAPER DID NOT DISCLOSE THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION, BUT TOLD ENQUIRING NEWSMEN TODAY THE SOURCE WAS CONFIDENTIAL BUT RELIABLE.

THE PAPER SAID IN ITS ARTICLE: "IT HAS BEEN FORMALLY ESTABLISHED THAT THE MAIN SPYING CASES, WHICH OVER THESE LAST YEARS HAVE ROUSED SUCH EMOTION IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, ALL HAD ANTWERP AS A STARTING POINT."

IT SAID BURGESS AND MACLEAN RECEIVED THEIR ESCAPE ORDERS FROM ANTWERP.

"BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND TO ANTWERP BY AN ESCAPE LINE SITUATED IN ENGLAND, THE TWO CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOUND A REFUGE IN ANTWERP. POSING AS SAILORS THEY AFTERWARDS MINGLED WITH MEMBERS OF A SOVIET CREW WHICH CAME TO TAKE DELIVERY OF A SHIP BUILT FOR THE U.S.S.R.

"AND IT IS ABOARD THAT NEW UNIT THAT GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN PEACEFULLY SAILED TOWARD THE U.S.S.R., WHILE IN THE MEANTIME THE SECRET SERVICES WERE FEVERISHLY LOOKING FOR THEM IN MARSEILLE, LISBON AND GENEVA," THE PAPER SAID. (LD-SWAELENS)

PC1302GMTFEB6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

DATE: 3/31/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (██████████)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Re report of SA ██████████, 2/14/58, at Memphis, Tennessee, reporting the results of the meeting between WILLIAM W. GOODMAN and ██████████ and cover letter with the report, containing the lead that NY will consider interviewing ██████████

According to the above report, GOODMAN stated that ██████████ pointed out that he had been interviewed extensively by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after the disappearance of BURGESS.

The fact that ██████████ had been previously interviewed was found to be contained in the report of SA ██████████, dated 7/16/51, at NY.

██████████ (not identified as ██████████) was interviewed on 6/16/51, by SA ██████████. ██████████ had advised that he was brought up in England and educated there, and had attended Eaton College, Windsor, England, with GUY BURGESS. He recalled that he had seen BURGESS in NYC, sometime between 1939 and 1941, and that between 1943 and 1944, ██████████ had seen BURGESS in London, ██████████.

██████████ stated that BURGESS had admitted to him that he was a homosexual. ██████████ declared that this did not stop his friendship with BURGESS, inasmuch as "a man's morals are his own business." ██████████ stated that the last time he saw BURGESS was in January, 1951.

Since ██████████ would not have seen BURGESS since he had been previously interviewed, it is not believed that anything would be gained through a reinterview with him.

Legal Attache, London [REDACTED]

June 5, 1958

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS;
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESP - R

Reurlet 5/16/58, [REDACTED]

Our source has advised that due to the sensitive nature of the information, it cannot be verified at this time. (REDACTED)

It is not desired that direct inquiries be made concerning [REDACTED] alleged connection with the subjects' disappearance; however, you should remain alert for such information. Should you receive any verification of the allegation, it should be furnished to the Bureau promptly. (2)

1 - 4
[REDACTED]
Legal Attache, London [REDACTED]

9-22-58

RA
Director, FBI [REDACTED]

GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet 6-5-58. Advise whether any additional information has been secured concerning [REDACTED] alleged connection with the subjects' disappearance.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (██████████) ██████████ **DATE:** October 1, 1958

FROM : Legat, London (██████████)

SUBJECT: GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet 9/22/58.

This is to advise that no additional information has been received concerning ██████████ alleged connection with the subjects' disappearance.

4-2 In accordance with instructions in Bureau letter of June 5, 1958, no direct inquiries were made regarding this aspect of the case; however, Legat has been and will remain alert to any information that might come to light in this regard. *C*

URGENT

GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY ²BURGESS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE-R. TODAY'S EVENING STANDARD CARRIES ITEM DATED BERLIN STATING THAT WEST BERLIN NEWSPAPER B. Z. STATED SUBJECT MAC LEAN ARRIVED IN GENEVA AS MEMBER OF RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO GENEVA ATOM CONFERENCE. ITEM ALSO STATES SOVIET SOURCES IN GENEVA DENIED SUBJECT WAS THERE.

Legat, London (██████████) ██████████

December 10, 1958

Director, FBI (██████████)

GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS;
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 10-1-58.

It is noted that in relet you advised that you would remain alert to any information concerning the alleged connection of ██████████ with the subject's disappearance. You should advise if any such information has come to your attention.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI [REDACTED] [REDACTED] DATE: December 19, 1958

FROM : Legat, London [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS;
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet 12/10/58.

This is to advise that no new or additional information has been received by Legat concerning the alleged connection of [REDACTED] with subjects' disappearance.

Should any information in this regard be received at a later date the Bureau will be immediately informed. In the absence of making inquiries concerning [REDACTED] alleged connection with this case it is felt that the chances of receiving any volunteered information are rather slight.

Legat, London [REDACTED]

2-17-59

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R

A review of instant file reflects there are no outstanding leads other than to report any information which you might obtain pertaining to [REDACTED]. In view of this you should place this case in a closed status and if any information is received you should furnish same to Bureau.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan

DATE: February 19, 1959

FROM : J. P. Lee

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
 GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
 ESPIONAGE - R

Maclean was born 5-25-13 in England and is married to American-born Melinda Marling Maclean. He was in the British Foreign Service in 1935 and served in the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., 1944 - 1948. On 5-25-51 in company with Burgess he fled from England and traveled to Russia. Burgess was born in England in 1911 and worked for the British Broadcasting Corporation from 1935 to 1938. He was with the British Foreign Office 1944 - 1946 and from 1948 to 1951. He served in the United States from August, 1950, until his recall in May, 1951.

On 5-25-51 Maclean and Burgess disappeared and on 9-11-53 Mrs. Maclean and her 3 children disappeared from Switzerland. In February, 1956, both men handed press statements to the British and Russian press in Moscow indicating they had been there since their departure from England and that Mrs. Maclean and family were also there. Both men corresponded with their families but have not indicated any desire to leave Russia. The bulk of the investigation in this case was conducted in England. All logical investigation of all United States angles has been completed.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended the instant case be placed in a closed status.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI [REDACTED] DATE: February 26, 1959
FROM : Legat, London [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R

Remylet 2/16/59 and Bulet 2/16/59. (u)

There are enclosed newspaper clippings from London newspapers stating that GUY BURGESS has contacted members of the British Press who are with Prime Minister MACMILLAN in Moscow. The press reports indicate that BURGESS would like to be assured of "safe conduct" and guarantee so that he might return to England to visit his mother.

MOSCOW AGREEMENT FOR CULTURAL TALKS

CALL FOR MORE BOOKS, FILMS AND STUDENTS

MR. MACMILLAN EMPHASIZES COMMON INTEREST IN PEACE

From Our Special Correspondent

MOSCOW, FEB. 23

Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Khrushchev brushed aside the expectation that there would be a large formal meeting of the two delegations this morning, and they met in a discussion group as small as in the country house at the weekend. Apparently the talks at Semyonovskoye had been so free and easy, and had ranged so far over many world subjects, that they decided to continue in the same way to-day.

When, about half-past 10, Mr. Macmillan drove to the Kremlin—its golden domes and cream classical buildings gleaming in the bright sunshine—he had with him Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Sir Patrick Reilly, Mr. Con O'Neill, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, the two private secretaries of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and an interpreter.

STRENGTHENING THE LINKS

Mr. O'Neill deals with disarmament problems as well as other matters at the Foreign Office, so his advice would be at hand. Mr. Ralph Murray, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, was "also available" it was said afterwards.

On the Russian side there was an equally small team, the same as yesterday—that is to say, Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Mikoyan, Mr. Gromyko, and Mr. Malik, the Soviet Ambassador in London.

All that was divulged after the meeting was that it had been agreed that informal discussions should take place between experts "on cultural matters of interest between the two countries." Mr. Murray would represent the British side, and the Soviet Government would appoint its representative later.

In these talks ways of increasing exchanges between the two countries—more books, more films, more students, and the like—will be sought, and it will have to be seen whether the Soviet Union will press for a full cultural convention similar to the one it has with the United States. Convention or not, Britain is no less anxious to see such links strengthened.

SHOOT CANCELLED

Late this evening it became known that the elk shoot which had been arranged for Wednesday, at a place some 75 miles from Moscow, had been cancelled by agreement to allow further informal talks to be held. On that day

Mr. Macmillan will be host to Mr. Khrushchev and the senior Russian delegates at a dacha, or country house, which the Russian Government has placed at his disposal, about half an hour's drive from Moscow.

This evening Mr. Khrushchev and others went for dinner to the British Embassy, which faces the Kremlin across the Moscow river. The speeches to the toasts had an unmistakable warmth about them. Mr. Macmillan, who spoke first, recalled the common interests which Russia and Britain had when they both faced mortal danger in the war. "When I reflect on the present situation in the world, I wonder whether we have not at least as great a common interest to-day. That common interest is peace. Somehow, in spite of all the difficulties and obstacles, let us combine for peace."

BRITISH GIFTS

He went on to give a slight inkling about part, at least, of the talks which he and Mr. Khrushchev have had together. He said that he had already realized how passionately Mr. Khrushchev was devoted to the great work of building up the economy of the Soviet Union—"a truly constructive life's work." So far as he knew, the rate and quality of the Soviet progress were unparalleled in history. To Mr. Khrushchev directly he said: "Your immense grasp of detail on a mass of varied topics I find impressive and fascinating."

In reply, Mr. Khrushchev was just as warm. He, too, recalled the war years and said that it would be disastrous if they could not do something to prevent

THE TIMES
LONDON, ENGLAND
FEB. 24, 1959

ENCLOSURE 155

of a third world war. On the talks, he said significantly, "We have found them useful." He hoped that they would bring positive results, and no less significantly he said that he was sure that Mr. Macmillan wanted agreement.

A little more cautiously he said that, if everything could not be solved at once, they on the Soviet side thought much of Mr. Macmillan's frankness and his understanding of "the interests not only of your country and your side but of our country and our side."

During the evening Mr. Macmillan presented Mr. Khrushchev with a George I walnut bookcase, nearly 9ft tall, and a pair of Georgian silver candlesticks. For Mrs. Khrushchev (who was not present, as it was a men's occasion) he presented a silver tea service, a china dinner service for 12, and two Irish linen tablecloths with napkins. For Mrs. Gromyko there were cut crystal table glasses for 24 people.

Beyond the few references made in the after dinner speeches, nothing has emerged in any detail about the talks. But there is no doubt that Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Khrushchev have soon found that they could speak to each other frankly as they set forth their Government's views and policies in a divided world.

STUDENT EXCHANGE

After luncheon at the embassy, where he was joined by the heads of mission of all the Commonwealth countries represented here, Mr. Macmillan went this afternoon to the towering building of Moscow University.

Mr. Macmillan and the Foreign Secretary were greeted by the rector, Mr. Petrovsky, and in his study on the ninth floor short speeches of greeting and good will were exchanged. The Prime Minister touched briefly but pointedly on the hope of freer exchanges between the two countries—the hope that is now to be taken up here in the informal discussions. He said that the university had won great fame in its two centuries of life, and many of its sons—such as Lermontov, Chekhov, Tolstoy, and others—were well known names in Britain.

DIRECT APPEAL

He then made a direct appeal for a greater flow of British writings to be allowed in Russia. "I believe," he said, "that it would be of great value if more English books and journals were available in the shops here, so that the many students of English in the Soviet Union could read our modern writers as well as our classical authors. There are other writers than Tolstoy and Dickens."

Russians afterwards said that the Prime Minister did not seem to realize that many modern British authors are read by students here, and that he was wrong if he was implying, as they thought he was, that knowledge of Britain stopped with the reading of Dickens. They recalled that he had mentioned Dickens once before in his speech at the airport. But in fact Mr. Macmillan this afternoon was specifically hoping that more books by modern British authors could be bought in shops.

BURGESS'S REPORTED MOVE FOR VISIT

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

After reports from Moscow that Guy Burgess, the former Foreign Office official, wished to revisit the United Kingdom, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that so far as was known no application for renewal of Burgess's passport had been made to the British Embassy in Moscow.

He added that the decision on whether to prosecute Burgess, if he returned, lay with the Attorney-General. No charge has been preferred against Burgess, but the White Paper on the Maclean and Burgess case said that, according to Petkov, the former Soviet diplomatic secretary who defected in Australia, Burgess had acted as a spy.

NOW BURGESS HAS SECOND THOUGHTS

Express Staff Reporter

MOSCOW, Monday.

GUY BURGESS is having second thoughts to-night about his appeal to Mr. Macmillan to be allowed to visit Britain to see his mother.

Burgess, the former Foreign Office man who came to Russia nearly eight years ago, appealed to the Prime Minister through a British reporter today.

Burgess made plain that should he go to England, he would want a "safe conduct" back to Moscow.

But tonight Burgess told me: "Perhaps I have raised the matter at an untimely moment. I don't want to distract attention from more important

affairs now taking place in Moscow."

Would Britain guarantee him a safe return to Russia?

Official British sources in Moscow would not comment. But I understand that the Prime Minister's staff have passed Burgess's appeal to the British Embassy in Moscow.

Burgess said this morning: "I am astonished over the furore in the British Press in connection with the two-year-old story of my intention to return to England for family reasons."

NOTE: This is the first time that Burgess has specifically asked for a safe conduct.

Two and a half years ago he told a visiting journalist in Moscow: "Some day I hope to go back to England, when the cold war hysteria dies down."

DAILY EXPRESS
LONDON, ENGLAND
FEB. 24, 1959

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BURGESS APPEALS FOR 'SAFE CONDUCT'

Plea sent to Macmillan

From GEORGE NUTCHINSON: Moscow, Monday

Guy Burgess, the ex-Foreign Office man who went behind the Iron Curtain nearly eight years ago, appealed today to Mr. Macmillan for "safe conduct" guarantee for his return to Moscow should he come to England to visit his mother.

He did so through me after we had dined together at his flat.

At Burgess's request I have conveyed his plea to the Prime Minister this morning.

In informing Mr. Macmillan, Burgess asked me to say: "I will not make embarrassments for H.M. Government if they don't make them for me."

No interviews

"I will give no interviews without permission. I was grateful in the early days that H.M. Government said nothing hostile to me. I for my part have never said a lot of things that I could have said."

Burgess is ready to travel at once, given an undertaking that he will be allowed to leave England after a month's stay.

The Soviet Government, he tells me, has no objection to his going and would be glad to see him back.

What he fears is that the British authorities might seize his passport once he landed in England.

EVENING STANDARD
LONDON, ENGLAND
FEB. 23, 1959

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~~Set~~ says Burgess, Government are most uncomfortable situation because they have announced that I am a spy."

Comfortably off

Burgess is comfortably off. "They look after eggheads here," he says.

His salary in a State publishing house is quite enough to live on. He doesn't really need his own money.

For a time, in fact, he had no access to his private resources in England—"then it was arranged."

Now—although he has a small dacha, a country house, outside Moscow—he is thinking of buying a place in the Crimea.

Hopeful results

Mr. Macmillan's reconnaissance, as he calls it—his exploration of Mr. Krushchev's mind—is already yielding hopeful results.

In his approach to Mr. K.—firm, frank and good natured—he seems to have struck just the right note.

And, from the information available here this afternoon, Mr. Krushchev is responding in much the same spirit.

The two Premiers, with their Foreign Ministers and advisers, carried forward their exchange of views this

morning in Moscow, after spending Sunday together in the country.

Before that Mr. Macmillan made a courtesy call at the Kremlin on Mr. Rashidov, deputy chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Afterwards he lunched at the British Embassy, then he was off to look round Moscow University.

Tonight Mr. Krushchev joins him for dinner at the Embassy. Black ties will not be worn. In deference to Soviet practice Mr. Macmillan will not be dressing for dinner throughout his stay.

The Prime Minister still has a cold, and his cough is giving his staff just a little anxiety.

Mr. Macmillan is nursing the cold himself without the services of the Embassy doctor.

With the unending physical exertion that a visit of this kind demands, not to mention unfamiliar food, and over-heated rooms, it could not be wondered at if his health were to suffer.

Great secret

For Mr. Krushchev Mr. Macmillan has a big surprise in store—a personal present brought from London. But the Prime Minister is making a great secret of it.

Mr. Krushchev's dacha turns out to be much bigger than Mr. Macmillan had expected. It was built for Stalin 20 years ago, apparently in some old nobleman's park.

Although all on one floor—

a bungalow—it is enormous with a dining room that can accommodate 60, a sitting room of 40ft. by 30ft.

Very comfortable, I am told—but with rather hotel-like furnishings. For lunch there yesterday Mr. Krushchev offered Mr. Macmillan two sorts of caviare, grey and red; hors d'oeuvres and cold meat; two sorts of soup; reindeer; and ice-cream.

Then, before coming back, the two Premiers spent the afternoon together in the sitting room with nobody but their interpreters.

Quite relaxed, Mr. Macmillan dwelt, in his easy, scholarly fashion, on Western civilisation and culture.



Evening Standard Company

LIMITED, 1960

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL in MOSCOW

Old-school-tie

Burgess calls on me

Last year at the Terry Conference at Blackpool I had a very disagreeable experience.

I arrived at a hotel and found that I had been allotted a room without a bath; and a pretty shoddy room at that.

When I arrived in Moscow last Thursday I had an almost equally unpleasant arrangement. I had asked for a suite at the National Hotel, where I had stayed in November 1945 in the bad old days under Comrade Stalin.

Instead I found myself in a very different sort of caravanserai —

the Ukrainian Hotel. Now this hostelry may

suit the needs of the Ukrainians, poor things, but it was not the sort of accommodation appropriate for an English journalist.

Lord Northcliffe, in the heyday of the Daily Mail, once sacked a journalist because he had travelled third class. And rightly so. He felt that the fellow was letting the side down.

It turned out all right at Blackpool because I was a personal friend of Lord Pools, the deputy chairman of the Terry Party. He arranged that I should have a bath-room.

I don't know the deputy chairman of the Communist Party, so I was not able to enlist his help. Instead I relied on Intourist, a most helpful Government-owned travel agency.

They moved me quite quickly to the National Hotel.

A very much superior establishment.

On Saturday evening I was sitting in my apartment, minding my own business with my secretary and interpreter Miss Lidiya Dubinin-skaya, when the telephone rings. A chap announces himself as Burgess and asks whether he can come and call on me.

I think that is probably a

practical joke, played by some other journalist. But I play it "dead pan" and say yes, come around as soon as it is convenient.

Well, he does and he is wearing an old Etonian tie. I know that it is not Mr. Macmillan because neither he nor I would perpetuate the social solecism of wearing an old school tie in Moscow.

Well, there we are in the National Hotel—and Burgess, wearing his old Etonian tie, says to me: "I am still a Communist and a homosexual."

I reply: "So I had always supposed."

Burgess claims that he never "carried a card."

I don't know about this, but I expect that M15, for whom Burgess claims he

worked before the war, would have a view about this.

Burgess further told me that he was thinking of coming back to England to see his aged mother to whom he speaks every week on the telephone. I warned him that the Attorney-General Sir Reginald Manningham Buller might have a word or two to say about that.

Burgess seemed quite well informed on English politics and claimed that he got a letter every week from his friend, Sir Harold Nicolson. This may be an empty boast. I don't know; but I expect that the truth may be discovered.

TOP PEOPLE

I asked Burgess how he knew that I was staying at the National Hotel. He said: "Well, I went to the Ukrainian Hotel and called on my old friend Iverach McDonald." (McDonald works for Sir William Haley and is Foreign Editor of The Times newspaper.) "McDonald told me that you had moved to the National."

Burgess knows a lot of Top People who read The Times, such as Mr. Tom D'Urbervill, who wrote a book about him, and Lady Pamela Berry and her husband, Mr. Michael Berry, editor-in-chief for life of the Daily Telegraph.

After his seven long years

EVENING STANDARD
LONDON, ENGLAND
FEB. 23, 1959

MOSCOW, MONDAY



in Moscow Burgess is very lonely and avid for news about top people in England. I was naturally guarded in my reply and suggested that he would do better to address himself to the foreign editor of The Times newspaper, who naturally knows more about top people than I do.

I told Burgess that I had long cherished the hope that he was really a double agent and was working for our side.

He said: "If I were doing that I naturally wouldn't tell you or anyone else but I did work for MI5 before the war at the same time as Mr. Peter Hope (now chief spokesman of the Foreign Office, who is in Moscow with Mr. Macmillan). In fact I was sent out to check up on his work in Liechtenstein."

EVENING STANDARD COMPANY

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BURGESS WANTS TO VISIT BRITAIN

GUY BURGESS, 47, the British ex-diplomat who went secretly to Moscow in 1951 with ex-diplomat Donald Maclean, was reported yesterday to have asked the British Government if he could be granted a safe conduct to visit Britain.

Burgess told R.U.P. (American): "I would like to go to England to see my aged mother, provided I could be guaranteed permission to return to Russia."

In 1955 the British Government issued a report

quoting Vladimir Petrov, a Soviet diplomat, who came over to the West.

Petrov, it said, had stated that both Burgess and Maclean were recruited as Soviet spies while they were at Cambridge University.

They reappeared in Moscow in February, 1956. They denied they had been Soviet agents, but Burgess said he had been a Communist and Maclean said he had long sympathized with Soviet foreign policy.

DAILY MIRROR
LONDON, ENGLAND
FEB. 24, 1949

ENCLOSURE

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~~I MADE NO~~ APPEAL TO PREMIER, says BURGESS

From Daily Mail Reporter

Moscow, Monday.

GUY BURGESS, the diplomat who fled to Russia with Donald Maclean eight years ago, said tonight that he had made no appeal to the Prime Minister for safe conduct if he returns to England.

"I have been curious to know what the official attitude to me is," he told me.

"Someone offered to find out informally by contacting somebody he knew in the official party. I did not realise that he intended to send a letter on my behalf to the Prime Minister. I did not want any formal approach made, but I am not angry. He was probably only trying to be helpful.

"The position is that I would like to go back to England for a month's holiday to see my mother but I will not do so unless I get an assurance that I will be allowed to return to Russia."

The letter will be placed before the Prime Minister.

DAILY MAIL
LONDON, ENGLAND
FEB. 24, 1959

MP to put Burgess query

Star Reporter

THE case of Guy Burgess, the Foreign Office official who fled to Russia with Donald Maclean in 1951, is to be raised in the Commons.

Mr Herbert Morrison (Lab, Lewisham South) Foreign Secretary at the time of their flight, has tabled a question due for answer on Monday week.

He is to ask the Foreign Secretary what applications for the renewal of his passport he has received from Burgess and what decision he has taken.

Since Mr Macmillan arrived in Moscow there have been reports that Burgess is anxious to return to Britain on a month's visit to his mother, who is ill.

It has also been reported that he would like a safe conduct to ensure that he will be allowed to return to Russia at the end of that time.

THE STAR
LONDON, ENGLAND
FEB. 25, 1959

164

Burgess will NOT get safe conduct

By VICTOR KNIGHT

GUY BURGESS, 47, the former Foreign Office official now in Russia, will NOT get an assurance that no charges will be brought against him if he visits England.

It is understood that the Government takes the view that it is not within its responsibility to give such an assurance.

Any decision to prosecute Burgess would be taken by the Attorney General on legal grounds—and would not be subject to political interference by the Cabinet.

Burgess, who went secretly to Russia in 1951 with another diplomat, Donald Maclean, has told newspaper men in Moscow that he wishes to return to England to see his seventy-year-old mother. But he is reported as saying that he wants a safe conduct so that he can go back to Russia.

DAILY MIRROR
LONDON, ENGLAND
FEB. 25, 1959

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : M. H. Belmont

DATE: March 5, 1959

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

Maclean and Burgess are former British diplomats who fled from England to Russia in 1951. The investigation was conducted mainly by the British. However, we conducted certain investigation in the United States since both men had served here and Maclean was identified, after his flight, as a Soviet agent.

A brief was prepared for the Director in this case dated 11-5-55 and was revised 8-30-56. This brief is reviewed periodically to determine if any additional information has been developed which should be put into it. A review of the case indicates no information of pertinence has been developed for inclusion in the brief since its last revision. Periodically, publicity emanates from the Soviet Union about these men; however, it appears to be done mainly for propaganda purposes. For example, when British Prime Minister Macmillan recently arrived in Moscow the press carried a statement that Burgess had requested safe conduct for a trip to England to see his mother. Press indicated that Macmillan stated he could not offer such a guarantee.

ACTION:

This file will be reviewed every 6 months to determine if information has been developed which should be included in the brief presently maintained in the Director's office.

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SAC, New York [REDACTED]

March 27, 1959

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

PERSONAL ATTENTION

✓
⑥
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

1320

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Letter to New York
Re: Donald Duart Maclean;
Guy Francis DeMoncy Burgess
~~_____~~

NOTE:

Burgess and Maclean are the former British diplomats who fled from England to Russia during May of 1951. They publicly appeared in Moscow in 2/56. Mrs. ~~Ma~~ Maclean is American born. On 9-11-53 Mrs. Maclean & her 3 children disappeared from Switzerland and traveled to Russia where she is currently residing. She has corresponded with her mother in the past & has also telephoned to her mother in the past. ~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

APR 53 12 35 PM '53

168

SAC, New York [REDACTED]

May 25, 1959

Director, FBI [REDACTED]

DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached one copy of a letter from the Legal Attache, London, and a letterhead memorandum, both dated May 12, 1959.

Bufiles do not contain any identifiable information concerning [REDACTED] or Holiday Bookshop, 119 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York. You should develop background information on [REDACTED] and Holiday Bookshop and furnish the Bureau in letterhead memorandum the results of the investigation along with any identifiable information contained in your files. This should be handled promptly.

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Date: May 27, 1959

VIA LIAISON

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. James Angleton

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

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NOTE:

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

DATE: 8/11/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (██████████)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MAC LEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO:Bureau)

On 8/10/59, ██████████, ██████████, furnished the following information to SA ██████████.

On 8/9/59, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████ told ██████████ that they had made a long distance phone call to Moscow, USSR, that same morning in an attempt to contact and interview GUY BURGESS, the former British diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union.

██████████ and ██████████ told ██████████ they had been advised by the Soviet in Moscow who answered their call, that BURGESS was temporarily away from his office. The Soviet suggested they call back at 7:00 a.m. on 8/10/59. According to ██████████ and ██████████, the Soviet had treated their inquiry in a friendly manner, and they were hopeful of eventually telephonically contacting BURGESS.

██████████ and ██████████ advised ██████████ their purpose in contacting BURGESS was to score a journalistic "scoop." They said they had decided to work together so that in the event the FBI learned of the call and misunderstood the purpose of same, each would be able to vouch for the other.

██████████ did not make any inquiry re their concern that the purpose of their call might be misunderstood, as he did not wish to appear too interested. ██████████

23 AUG 12 1959

REC-92

EX 103

ESP. SEC.

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WFO [REDACTED]

In view of the stated purpose of the attempted contact with BURGESS, WFO will not conduct any further investigation re above matter. Inasmuch as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are newspapermen, and have anticipated that the FBI might have an interest in anyone making calls to the Soviet Union, WFO will not recommend they be interviewed. No attempt will be made by WFO to contact [REDACTED] to ascertain whether or not [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were successful in reaching BURGESS, inasmuch as he is friendly with them.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. A. Brown

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 10, 1960

To obtain approval of letter to Legat, London, to inquire of his sources concerning the alleged divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Maclean and her remarriage to a major in the Soviet Secret Police. ()

Maclean and Burgess are the former British diplomats who fled England for Russia in 1951. Mrs. Maclean, American-born wife of Donald Maclean, fled from Switzerland in 1953 with their three children to join her husband in Russia. ()

Mr. Donald Maclean

The New York "Sunday News" for 3/6/60 carried an article with a London date line of 3/5/60 that Mrs. Melinda Maclean is divorcing her husband to marry Major Sasha Fyodorov of the Soviet Secret Police. The article states the information came from a source who met the Soviet Delegation to the recent Leipzig Fair. This triangle allegedly was the topic of conversation among the Soviet Delegation who was quoted as saying "Natasha (as she is called in Moscow) is going to move into Sasha's apartment and break with the past once and for all... Donald not only would not give up his incessant drinking but he clearly had lost all interest in his wife and children." ()

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/01 BY 60322
SP-10/10/01

Legat, London

3/11/60

Director, FBI (SECRET)

DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY DE MONCY-BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

gjm
4-1
2-1
7-1
7-1
2-1

The New York "Sunday News" for 3/6/60 contained an article with a London date line of 3/5/60 captioned "Mrs. Maclean Plans to Wed A Kremlin Cop." The article states that a source who met the Soviet Delegation at the recent Leipzig Fair learned that Mrs. Maclean is divorcing her husband to marry Major Sasha Fyodorov, 42, described as an officer in the Soviet Secret Police. The Soviet delegates allegedly stated that "Natasha (as she is called in Moscow) is going to move into Sasha's apartment and break with the past once and for all... Donald not only would not give up his incessant drinking but he clearly had lost all interest in his wife and children."

175

Mrs. Maclean Plans to Wed A Kremlin Cop

By HENRY MAULE

London, March 5 (Special)
Melinda Maclean, 44-year-old
American-born wife of renegade



Melinda Maclean

To marry secret policeman

British diplomat Donald Maclean, is divorcing him to marry a major in the Soviet secret police.

This was disclosed today by a source who met the Soviet delegation at the recent Leipzig Fair. The source said the triangle was a topic of excited conversation among the delegates, who named Melinda's lover as Maj. Sasha Fyodorov, 42.

2 Vanish From England

Maclean, 45, former head of the British Foreign Office American desk, vanished from England with colleague Guy Burgess in 1951. The pair—both homosexuals and Maclean an alcoholic—turned up in Russia, where they have worked for the government.

Melinda, the former Melinda Marling of Chicago, left London for Switzerland with the three Maclean children in 1952. In 1953 they too vanished behind the Iron Curtain.

Say He lost Interest

The Soviet Leipzig delegates were quoted as saying: "Natascha (as she is called in Moscow) is going to move into Sasha's apartment and break with the past once and for all. It had to come to this."

"Donald not only wouldn't give up his incessant drinking but he clearly had lost all interest in his wife and children."

Melinda was expected to get her divorce this month and to marry the major when he returns from a duty tour.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

MAR 6 1960

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including a large signature at the bottom right.]

[Handwritten initials or signature in the center of the page.]

[Large handwritten scribbles and markings at the bottom of the page.]

176

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (██████████) ██████████

DATE: March 15, 1960

FROM : Legat, London (██████████)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MAC LEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

OO: NEW YORK

There is enclosed newspaper article appearing in the "London Daily Mail" March 7, 1960, stating that MAC LEAN's wife, MELINDA, is reported to be divorcing MAC LEAN to marry a Major in the Soviet Secret Police. The Major's name was given as Major SACHA FYODOROV, age 42. According to the article, this divorce has been brought about because of DONALD MAC LEAN's drinking.

100-45862-1777 ()

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MELINDA MACLEAN 'SEEKS DIVORCE' IN MOSCOW

From STANLEY BURCH: New York, Sunday

MELINDA MACLEAN, 44-year-old American-born wife of Donald Maclean, is reported to be divorcing him to marry a major in the Soviet secret police. A dispatch in the New York Daily News from London

says:

This was disclosed by a source who met the Soviet delegation at the recent Leipzig Fair.

The source said the triangle was a topic of excited conversation among the delegates, who named Melinda's friend as Major Sacha Pyodorov, 42.

The Soviet Leipzig delegates were quoted as saying: "Natalasha (as she is called in Moscow) is going to move into Sacha's apartment and break with the past once and for all."

It had to come to this. Donald not only wouldn't give up his incessant drinking, but he clearly had lost all interest in his wife and children.

Melinda was expected to get her divorce this month and to marry the major when he returns from a duty tour.

I don't know

Mrs. Maclean and her three children went to Moscow in 1951, four months after her husband, who was head of the American Department of the Foreign Office, Maclean vanished with fellow-diplomat Guy Burgess.

In Moscow, Guy Burgess, asked about the Macleans, said on the phone: "I don't know anything about it."

Were the Macleans happy? He paused and replied: "They were together last week when I saw them. I can't tell you anything about this."

"DAILY MAIL"
LONDON, ENGLAND

3/7/60

Re: DONALD DUART MAC LEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile [REDACTED]

178

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 16, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
DEFECTOR

[REDACTED]

The source said that an individual by the name of [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] who is writing for "America" had boasted of his homosexuality and said that the FBI had once investigated him about the Guy Burgess incident since he had had liaison with Burgess.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Bureau files reflect that on June 10, 1951, [REDACTED] writer, [REDACTED] was interviewed by an Agent of the New York Office. (This may or may not be the same individual to which the [REDACTED] anonymous source refers)

[REDACTED] advised that he met Guy Burgess in early September, 1950, when [REDACTED] was occupying an apartment of one [REDACTED]. Burgess arrived from Washington, D. C., visited this apartment and introduced himself to [REDACTED] as a friend of [REDACTED]. Burgess stayed for several days as [REDACTED] was away from the United States and not occupying the apartment.

Several weeks after this, [REDACTED] stated that he made a business trip to Washington, D. C., where he contacted Burgess. Burgess was living with another official of the British Embassy and his wife and also in the same house was a young lady who was an employee of the British Embassy. Burgess told [REDACTED] that he was considering marriage to this girl. During this visit, Burgess took [REDACTED] for a drive to Great Falls, Maryland. On this trip, Burgess made preliminary homosexual advances to which [REDACTED] stated he gave no response. Burgess discussed with [REDACTED] his homosexual background. ([REDACTED])

RECOMMENDATION:

That this be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for proper dissemination.

Enclosure

MAY 29 1961

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Dear Sirs,

The other night at dinner I had to listen to a man who said he wrote for America, the magazine that is sent to Russia. There were French and English guests present. This man boasted of his homosexuality and said that the FBI had once investigated him about the Guy Burgess incident since he had had a liason with Burgess.

It seems to me that this man presented precisely the image we in America must avoid and yet here he was employed as a writer for a government agency. His name was either ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ or ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ and he was distinctly a discredit to our country.

Sincerely yours,

180

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. L'Allier *Lo*

DATE: May 23, 1961

FROM : R. G. Emond *Re*SUBJECT: GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
DEFECTOR

Re memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr, May 16, 1961, transmitting copy of anonymous letter complaining about writer for magazine "America" who allegedly had boasted of his homosexuality and said that the FBI had investigated him about the Guy Burgess incident since he had a liaison with Burgess.

Bureau files indicated that one ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~, employed in 1951 as a writer ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ was interviewed in connection with his acquaintanceship with Guy Burgess ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~.

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Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/23/62

Maclean and Guy Burgess, both British Foreign Office employees, disappeared from London 5/25/51. Both men allegedly long-term Soviet agents, both having been recruited independently during their attendance at Cambridge University. They turned up in Moscow Feb. 1956 where they gave a prepared statement to members of the British and Russian press in Moscow. Both admitted being communists at college and stated Burgess arranged their escape as Maclean was under surveillance. Attached is first information that Maclean has left Russia.

182

Memorandum

DATE: 4/18/62

cc

**SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY DeMONCY BURGESS
Espionage - R**

Legal Attache [redacted] called from London at 3:40 p.m., regarding press statements in England reporting that Burgess and Maclean were returning to England from the Soviet Union. I told Bates the same information is appearing in the press here. [redacted]

A report is rampant that the two men may arrive on a KLM (Dutch) plane from Moscow today. The press and TV are affording coverage at the airport. [REDACTED] said, however, that the pilot of the KLM plane has been contacted, and he says there are no individuals on board the plane using these names.

~~_____~~ is following the matter closely and will keep us advised.

AME:CSH (5)

E. APR 20 1952

183

URGENT

4-19-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, LONDON

DONALD DUART MACLEAN, GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, ESPIONAGE-R.

[REDACTED]

REMYCAB FEBRUARY 23 LAST AND MYLET MARCH 26 LAST. NO INFORMATION RECEIVED CONFIRMING TRIP TO CUBA BUT ACTION BASED ON LEGAL ADVICE THAT THIS PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE SHOULD BE TAKEN. ABSOLUTELY NO NEW INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT SUBJECTS ARE LEAVING SOVIET UNION. LETTER FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED:

154

Scotland Yard Set If Defectors Show

[Handwritten list of names and initials, mostly illegible]

LONDON, April 18 (AP) — Scotland Yard armed its top spy catcher with arrest warrants today and told him to bring in Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, British turncoat diplomats, if they ever show up from the Soviet Union.

The question was: How, where and when? The Yard's move was based on reports that the runaways, who defected to the Soviet Union 11 years ago next month, were planning finally to quit the Soviet Union.

The arrest warrants for the pair, both of whom had served at the British Embassy in Washington, charge violation of Britain's Official Secrets Act.

A spokesman of British European Airways in London said he understood they were aboard a Royal Dutch Airlines flight from Moscow to Amsterdam.

But when the plane arrived in the Dutch city the pilot told newsmen no one named Burgess or Maclean was among his passengers.

In taking care of arrest warrants, Scotland Yard said it had reason to suppose the two defectors may either have left the Soviet Union or are planning to do so.

But reporters found Maclean, longtime head of the American department in the Foreign Office, still in his Moscow apartment during the comment on Scotland Yard's action.

Burgess was reported on vacation elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Friends said he would be back in Moscow within two weeks.

Scotland Yard explained that the warrants were issued

for use in case they appear in some country with which Britain has an extradition treaty or otherwise comes under the jurisdiction of British courts.

Has Nothing to Say

Western reporters talked briefly with Maclean at the entrance of his sixth-floor Moscow apartment.

The 53-year-old Briton, dressed in a brown and yellow checked sports shirt and pale beige corduroy trousers, snapped:

"I don't want to talk to you at all. I have asked you never to come to see me. I have nothing to say. I have nothing against you personally, but I just don't want to talk to anyone."

Maclean's American-born wife, the former Melinda Marling, did not show up. The door had been opened by their 18-year-old son, the eldest of their three children.

Burgess, a 52-year-old bachelor, has quarters near the Lenin Athletic Stadium. He has often said he longed to see England again, but would not go back while there was any danger of arrest.

Little Doubt of Leaks

They were employed within the Foreign Office when they headed to France 11 years ago on a continental trip that landed them behind the Iron Curtain. Maclean held the Foreign Office rank of chancellor at the time.

A Government White Paper issued in 1955 left little doubt that British officials believed the two leaked many secret documents to the Russians.

[Handwritten: 7/2/62 SPH]

The Washington Post and Times Herald *AI*
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

APR 19 1962

ENCLOSURE

185



DONALD MacLEAN

GUY BURGESS

Associated Press

— defected diplomats may return to Britain —

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan 4/18/62

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

This is to report information received that the subjects have left Russia and the British allegedly have stated they will be arrested if they come to the British Commonwealth. Cable to Legal Attache, London, requesting further information attached.

Maclean and Burgess are the former British diplomats who fled from England to Russia in May, 1951. We conducted certain investigation in this case since both men had been stationed in the United States while in the British diplomatic service. Maclean was attached to the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., from May, 1944, to October, 1948. Burgess was also attached to the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., from August, 1950, until May, 1951, when he was recalled due to protests about his violations of the speeding laws in Virginia. Maclean is possibly identical with a Soviet agent mentioned by

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY DE MONCY BURGESS
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

No process is outstanding in the United States for either of these men. We have no admissible evidence which would be the basis for obtaining process. We have no information about any process which is outstanding in England. (●)

ACTION:

For information. There is attached a cable to the Legal Attache London, instructing him to obtain complete details from the British concerning this radio broadcast, to determine what process is outstanding in England and to determine if this process would enable us to arrest the subjects if they arrive in the United States.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (██████████)

DATE: April 26, 1962

FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (██████████) (RUC) (██████████)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MacLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DeMONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

This entire matter received extremely wide newspaper coverage and television cameras were at London airport to cover the arrival of several planes from Moscow. There are enclosed for the Bureau newspaper clippings concerning this matter. (██████████)

189

URGENT 3-5-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 762

DONALD DUART MACLEAN; GUY FRANCIS DE MUNCY BURGESS; ESPIONAGE-R.
RE BUREAU LETTER JANUARY 24, 1963. BRITISH PRESS
BROKE STORY MARCH 3 LAST THAT KIM PHILBY MISSING FROM
BEIRUT. PAPERS QUOTE WIFE THAT SHE RECEIVED LETTER FROM HIM
IN CAIRO.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: August 7, 1963

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

A review of this file shows that on 7-30-63 an announcement was made by the Soviet government newspaper that Philby had been granted Soviet citizenship and asylum in Russia.

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W. C. Sullivan

2/5/64

W. A. Branigan

**BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND
MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND
DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND**

This memorandum is prepared to show the above-captioned book has been reviewed and has been found to be an outdated rehash of the Burgess-Maclean case.

THE AUTHORS:

Anthony Purdy is described as a free-lance writer who has done magazine, television, and book work for the past three years. This is his first book published in the United States. Douglas Sutherland is described as a World War II veteran and a former Conservative candidate for Parliament.

PUBLISHING COMPANY:

This book was published by Doubleday & Company, Inc.

THE PUBLICATION:

The book retells the story of Burgess and Maclean, British diplomats who fled to Russia in May, 1951, when they were forewarned of the probable arrest of Maclean. The book goes into great detail concerning the college life of both men, showing how they were communists in college. It details their careers and attempts to show how their obvious faults were overlooked.

The book is extremely critical of MI-5, MI-6, and the British Foreign Office for alleged mishandling of the case. The author claims that Burgess was tipped off by a friend in MI-5 of Maclean's impending interview and probable arrest. The book does not mention Harold "Kim" Philby, former MI-6 man who defected in January, 1963, and who was

NOT RECORDED
48 FEB 11 1964

512 FEB 14 1964

Mem: Branigan to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW OF "BURGESS AND
MACLEAN" BY ANTHONY PURDY AND
DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND

accepted as a defector and a Soviet citizen in July, 1963. It is interesting to note that the announcement of the defection of Philby was made by the Prime Minister of England and included the statement that Philby admitted that he had warned Maclean through Burgess of his impending arrest. The book also fails to mention the death of Burgess, which occurred in Moscow in August, 1963.

There are no derogatory references to the FBI.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached book be placed in the Bureau library.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Article from "France-Soir," Paris, France, published on May 7, 1965.

**The English Spy Traveled in an Exposition Truck
on the Roads of the East**

Passing through Moscow, he recruited a military expert of the Council of Ministers who paid with his life for his indiscretions.

Nevertheless, it is permitted to ask oneself why England "attracts" in this respect, the spectacular espionage affairs. I talked with you about Burgess-McLean, Philby and the frogman spy Crabb. You also noticed that three of the atomic scientists, who revealed important secrets of the A-bomb, lived and worked in England. I have still to relate to you two espionage cases (Blake and Lonsdale) which also happened in Great Britain.

Therefore, we are asking at this point the question, "Why England?"

1. Firstly, in the same manner in which Gouzenko, the Russian deserter in Canada, permitted, through his revelations, the discovery of several Russian nets in the U.S.A., in the same fashion a certain Petrov unmasked the weaknesses of the British services.

When we speak about Petrov, we must also mention Beria. This man is fascinating in the history of modern espionage: everything fits together; each drawer opens another drawer. Beria was the supreme and feared chief of the Secret Police of Stalin (the NKVD). In every Russian Embassy abroad he had placed one or several of his men.

The Price of "Passage": 7 Million and the Life

Let me say a few words about the astonishing Mr. Levrenti Beria. Under Stalin, he certainly beat the record for longevity. Beria succeeded General Yezhov who was liquidated in 1938. He lasted until 1953: fifteen years of dictatorship in the Russian secret services!

NOT RECORDED
JUN 9 1965

One can understand that Beria was the first target of Malenkov when he seized the power after the death of Stalin.

Let us recall the following dates: Stalin died on March 5, 1953, and Beria was personally arrested by Malenkov in June, 1953; he was executed on December 23, 1953, on Christmas Eve. How Beria died and where he was buried has not been definitely established. Many versions circulated. In any event, one thing is sure: Beria, the all-powerful, does not exist any more.

Vladimir Petrov, the third secretary of the Russian Embassy in Canberra, Australia, and an employee for over 15 years of the secret services of Beria, does not portend anything good.

Petrov, a little lively and wicked man with pretty black hair, experienced several disfavours which caused his recall to Moscow: The great anti-Beria purge had begun. Then he went to the West on April 2, 1954.

He hesitates because his wife does not agree with him. The Australian secret services, which considered this rare bird valuable, offered him, at the proper time, 5,000 pounds sterling (7 million old francs) and finally, after several reversals,, Petrov and his wife deserted.

When Petrov and his wife arrived in Australia in January, 1951, they had, undoubtedly, not only as their sole mission the reorganization of the Soviet net. In the same year Sir Percy Sillitoe also arrived in Australia. His mission was to protect the secret of the first English atomic explosion. It took place on October 3, 1952.

Petrov opened his files. He-revealed that Burgess and McLean were Russian agents and this caused the English Government to publish its "White Book."

He also instigated the arrest of a French woman in Noumea, Mrs. Ollier, who was allegedly involved in an arms shipment to Indochina. In short, Petrov "sat the table" like Gouzenko and thanks to his information the English secret services (MI 5 and MI 6) realized their errors. Well, we are in England again.

195

The Secret Services "Mix the Brushes"

2. Why in England?

There are several reasons: Firstly, because their special connections with the U.S.A. have been a major objective of Soviet espionage: the naval bases of Otan, the atomic submarine bases of the U.S., the joint manufacture of rockets, planes, A-bombs or H-bombs, etc., so many precious data!

Furthermore, because the "establishment" was corrupt, the Russians, who comprehended it, fully exploited the weaknesses, decadence and ignorance (call it as you wish) of members of this elite.

Furthermore, because the cosmopolitan character of London easily permits the infiltration of agents with false identity papers or false passports. This is due to the fact that London, during the war, was a fantastic crossroad of all races and nationalities and largely permitted "sleeping agents" to install themselves. (A "sleeper" can wait fifteen years before he becomes active.)

Finally, because the multiplicity of the British services made them lose their efficiency: services of the navy, air force, MI 5 and MI 6 (espionage and counterespionage), "special branches" of the Foreign Service, etc.; we count at least six services which, in a given case, (the Profumo Affair, for example), "mixed the brushes" to use a vulgar expression.

3. Let us be just. The English gained certain victories. For example, it is to their credit, that the defection of Aleg Penkovsky, must be registered, a Soviet citizen, decorated eight times during the war, "a scientific military expert" in the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who worked over 18 months for the English. He was recruited for love of money by an English agent, Greville Wynne, an astonishing personage who went through the popular democracies in a truck exhibiting British industrial material.

Under this excellent "cover" Wynne recruited informers and was a liaison agent between Hungary, Germany, East Germany and Poland. The traveling agent then recruited Penkovsky who furnished to the English material which largely compensated them for the defection of Burgess-McLean. Penkovsky

tried in Moscow, was condemned to death and shot on May 16, 1963. In the scandalized eyes of Russian opinion, the venal treason of Penkovsky was not less disgraceful than, for the English, that of their diplomats. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, that is war.

He was arrested and sentenced to 8 years in prison and exchanged. (We shall meet him in the next article.)

4. Why does such a secret war not unfold itself in France?

Firstly, it is not certain that this will not happen on our side of the Channel. In that case, it would prove that our agents are less indiscreet or the press less well-informed. The only case of this type is the George Paques affair. He was arrested in 1963 for having delivered to the East certain secrets of Otan.

Then, the concentration of the French secret services (SDECE and, to a lesser degree, we DST) permits a greater discretion.

Furthermore, while the English, U.S. and Russian services were engaged in their war, our agents were engaged in "theirs" between the war in Indochina, Algeria, the O.A.S. and the "Main Rouge," the French services fought their battles which set off more terrorism and counterterrorism than espionage. To be sure, finally, France possesses less military and atomic secrets which are of interest to the big nets of the East or West. In return, in the domain of private or semiprivate industry, in France/^{there}exists a secret struggle of espionage which permanently occupies a great portion of the effectiveness of the D.S.T. The specialists have concluded: The French are not made for espionage. They are too indiscreet and not enough clandestine.

This tends to prove that the French cannot make good spies, but they would be good "victims" of spies.

The Secret Army of Industrial Spies: An Olive

For some time American businessmen and engineers have established "leakages" and have accused their confidants. After a long investigation "the secret army" of industrial spies, also engineers and redoubtable persons - and of "military" spies was discovered.

The secret army was a small transmitter of a transistor radio, hidden in a false green olive. When placed into a cocktail, the transmitter collected the secrets of the guests and sent them over ultrashort waves to a receiver hidden by the spy in another corner of the bar. The false toothpick, placed into the false olive, served as a transmitter.

The company "Dectron Industries," a company in Santa Monica, California, manufactures this dangerous gadget.

The engineers counterattacked. We can find now on the American market a small battery box and transistors which one can place into his pocket and which emits, when the button is pressed down, a complete jamming of all ultrashort waves which circulate in the locality. The manufacturer of this accessory is the company "Dectron Industries," of Santa Monica, California.

(Copyright 1965, by Philippe Labro, "France - Soir" and Scoop Agency.)

Next article:

The Hand in the Bag.

The man plunged his hand into the food bag of an old girl when he was arrested. Pickpocket? The man said that his name was Lonsdale. In reality, he was a major of the G.R.U., the Soviet Secret Military Service. But what did he do in this bag?

Petrov was one of Beria's men in Australia. While Beria was arrested and executed in 1953, Petrov went to the West with his precious files.

Greville Wynne, ^{is} an English businessman who presented to the populations of the East the best British industrial products. In Moscow he meets a scientific military expert in the Council of Ministers of the USSR. What do they tell each other? Secrets of state?

Oleg Penkovsky, shot in 1963, paid with his life for his conversations with Greville Wynne.

Georges Paques, 51 years old, was a former collaborator of eight French Ministers, a high functionary of the O.T.A.N. After the end of the war, Georges Paques communicated with the Russians and gave them all the information that he got. He was arrested on August 12, 1963, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life on July 7, 1964.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: 5-6-65

FROM : Legat, Paris [REDACTED] (RUC)

SUBJECT: DONALD DUART⁶ MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Paris letter 6-8-64.

There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau an article from "France-Soir", a French daily newspaper, on 5-6-65. This article gives background regarding the BURGESS-MacLEAN case, includes GUY PHILBY as a third member of this espionage ring, and states that these three individuals defected to the East. It also states that there is a fourth individual, thus far unknown and unidentified, involved.

The Bureau may wish to translate this article for information purposes. It is requested that a copy of the translation be furnished to this office.

12
3 MAY 10 1965

EXP

200

XXX, Legal Attache, Paris (██████████)

May 25, 1965

Director, FBI ██████████

DONALD DUART MacLEAN
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 5/6/65.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

(5)

66 MAY 27 1965

ENCLOSURE

ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 4

MAY 26 1965

COMM-FBI

Det. 1.
ms.

20.1

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

One article from "France-Soir," a French daily newspaper, appearing on 5/6/65, is entitled "Burgess MacLean, Philby: Everyone 'Knew' and Yet They Defected to the East." (Translator's note: It is noted that this article appears to be one of a series begun on April 28 by "France-Soir," and entitled "A Great Inquiry," by Philippe Labro.)

* * *

A GREAT INQUIRY BY PHILIPPE LABRO

The Crabb Affair, which you read about in the preceding article by Philippe Labro, scandalized England: sending a spy as a "frog man" under the boat of visitors as important as Khrushchev and Bulganin was an attempt at fair play, according to British courtesy. But, in the final analysis, decorated as he was, Lionel Crabb was really not a gentleman.

However, the diplomats Burgess and MacLean were. After vanishing in 1951, they were found in Moscow five years later. England had to yield to the proof: yes, the two gentlemen were spies.

BURGESS, MACLEAN, PHILBY: EVERYONE "KNEW" AND YET THEY DEFECTED TO THE EAST

ONE SOLE EXPLANATION: THERE EXISTS A FOURTH MAN AS YET UNKNOWN

* * *

MacLean - at the left - Burgess - in the center - Philby - at the right (Translator's note: Pictures of the said men appear above.) All three were formerly from Cambridge University; all three were former officials from the Foreign Office all three defected to the East (the first two in 1951; the third in 1963). It was Philby who sounded the alarm for MacLean and Burgess. Yes, but who sounded it for Philby?

* * *

TRANSLATED BY: [REDACTED]

May 18, 1965 [REDACTED]

2c2

Burgess and MacLean: In the mind of the public these two names have become inseparable: Like Laurel and Hardy, Castor and Pollux, Guy Lux and Leon Zitron, Tintin and Milou, Bouvard and Pecuchet. But, we should not make a joke of it: the names of these two English diplomats, who disappeared from England in May of 1951, and did not reappear until five years later at Moscow, are still today synonymous with shame and embarrassment throughout the British kingdom.

Burgess and MacLean are perhaps the first great self-inflicted slap in the face that modern England has received. After that came the Vassal Scandals (a young naval attache defecting under the pressure of Russian blackmail for homosexuality) the Ward - Profumo - Christine Keeler Scandals, - undoubtedly even greater than the defection of the two diplomats. After this, England began to say to itself:

"Well! All things considered, maybe our citizens are also corruptible and fallible."

THE "DECAYED" ELITE

But, until Burgess and MacLean, England believed in loyalty, uprightness, and dignity of the elite which made up "the Establishment." Until Burgess and MacLean, in England it was understood that a young man from a very good family, who had gone to very good schools and colleges (Eton, Oxford, Cambridge), who belonged to very good clubs, and who had entered into Her Majesty's Service in the Foreign Service, could not defect. He would be a gentleman, and gentlemen make up the backbone of England.

Now, with Burgess and MacLean (who both had each of the qualities required by "the Establishment") the myth was shattered: there are not gentlemen in it: there are weak men, alcoholics, probably homosexuals, chatterers and talkers who betray the nation without a shade of remorse. Not only is the myth shattered, but it is rapidly transforming itself completely (especially with the Christine Keeler Affair ten years later): henceforth, it will be said that one must distrust the elite, because it is the most "decayed" class in all the nation.

England today has had some difficulty in finding its balance between these two myths, and will henceforth only place a part of its confidence in the gravest assurances of the most solemn government. And, all this because of Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean and ... a "third man."

A PENCHANT FOR "DOUBLE DEALING"

"What does this have to do with espionage?" you will ask me. Simply this: Burgess and MacLean were certainly veritable, high-caliber spies, who were working almost openly, but they were spies all the same. England called them: the "diplomats who had vanished," the traitors, the renegades, but she never wanted to accept the fact that since 1931, the date of their arrival at Cambridge University, the two men had adhered to the Communist Party.

Ostensibly, they had left it one year later, but they had kept constant, secret contacts with Soviet messengers through the intermediary of a "third man." It was not a liking for money (they never touched a pound for the information that they supplied), nor the ideology of the Party (since they had left the Communist Party) which made them defect, but a penchant for a "double dealing," and, their belief in their country's rapprochement with the USSR, since they advocated Great Britain's independence vis-a-vis the United States. As paradoxical as their attitude might seem, it is the attitude of men who were, first and foremost, British!

Let's summarize the events: After more than 20 years in Her Majesty's Service as diplomats (in Cairo, Paris, London, Washington), having had access to the most vital secrets of the Allies' foreign policy, Burgess and MacLean defected on May 25, 1951. MacLean left his wife, who was several months pregnant, behind him: another source for scandal. What? A "gentleman" leaves his wife in a situation like that? The English press chased them all over Europe, and the English Government waited for five years before publishing a "white paper," attempting to evaluate the importance of the whole affair.

The disappearance of the two men was hasty: they knew that they had been under surveillance for a long time (their drinking bouts had shocked the Anglo-Saxon diplomatic circles), but it was the telephone call from a "third man" which made them decide to flee on the very day that an order for the arrest of MacLean was issued.

HE KNEW EVERYTHING

While all the policemen of the kingdom were hunting for them in planes, they took the boat to Southampton, crossed the English Channel, made the Saint Malo-Rennes trip by taxi, and the Rennes-Paris trip by train. From Paris, the train for Bern; there they obtained visas for Prague. "Contacts," who had

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been apprized by Bern, were waiting for them, and sent them to Moscow. The trip zigzagged, but was without snags: not a single agent from the MI5 (English Counterespionage Service) was able to intercept them.

When he learned of the two men's flight, the American Secretary of State at the time, Dean Acheson, who only knew MacLean, let slip this remark which he refuted 24 hours later:

"My Heavens, but he knew everything!"

1. Yes, MacLean knew everything. He and Burgess took a package containing atomic, military, chemical and, most importantly, political information with them.
2. Their experience in the Foreign Service allowed them to describe to the Russians the methods, people, customs, and keys to the Anglo-Saxon diplomatic system in its entirety.
3. During the first five years of their exile in Moscow, they were regularly consulted on what should be thought about a certain decision, nomination, declaration, conference among the Allies, etc....

Moreover, none of the officials wanted to reveal what Burgess's and MacLean's "leaks" were while they were in the Foreign Service. But, this was discovered: during the worst stage of the "cold war," the U. S. A. and England were sending daily confidential messages; Burgess was at Washington, and MacLean at London; at the two ends of the confidential wire. They therefore had access to everything, and it is probable that the Russians did not need listening devices; Burgess and MacLean sufficed.

An even more serious accusation was launched by several American Senators: When the Korean War was in full swing, the Russians and the Chinese needed to know whether the U. S. A. had decided to "cross the Yalu"; that is to say, whether they had decided to carry the war to the other side of North Korea into Manchuria. This problem was the subject of frequent consultations between the U. S. A. and Great Britain. Finally, Truman decided that the Yalu would not be crossed (which also obligated him to remove General MacArthur, who was against this decision). Burgess and MacLean communicated this capital decision to the East. This allowed the Chinese to amass troops on the other side of the Yalu, and to prepare a crushing counteroffensive. In 1954 the Americans made the accusation:

- "Burgess and MacLean are directly responsible for the death of 33,600 of our 'boys!'"

Finally, only since 1963 has the identity of a "third man" been known; the one who sounded the alarm for Burgess and MacLean, and made them flee, thereby saving them from an arrest, a lawsuit, and a scandal. The "third man" was Harold Philby, better known through his good friends under the pseudonym of "Kim."

One could write a book on Philby alone. He, the son of the most famous British agent in Arabia since Lawrence (presumably referring to Lawrence of Arabia) is handsome, elegant and distinguished. He has an air about him of tweed, white tobacco, good whisky, evenings at the "Club," the University, cricket games, and conversations full of good humor in the most fashionable parlors of the Middle East or Europe. In brief, he belongs even more to "the Establishment" than Burgess and MacLean. He is in the elite of the elite.

HE BECOMES A JOURNALIST

At 53 years old, after years of working for the English Counterespionage Service, when Philby was settled at Beirut as a journalist, he suddenly disappeared without notifying his wife. (Apparently this is the vogue in diplomatic circles.) He left with a small traveling bag. He was not seen any more. In July, 1963, Moscow announced that the USSR was giving him the right of political asylum, and Soviet citizenship. A new scandal in England, and new explanations by the Government. It was then established that:

1. Since 1930, Philby had also been at the service of the Soviets. Since Cambridge ... and it was undoubtedly he who "recruited" Burgess and MacLean, both of whom were younger than he, and were seduced and captivated by the fabulous "Kim."

2. In 1955, Philby was accused of indiscretion (he must have resigned from the Foreign Office in 1951 after the flight of Burgess and MacLean), but was "covered" by Macmillan.

He was never uneasy, because all his life he had practiced "counter - counterespionage" (working for the English, the Russians, and the English again, and thereby deceiving every one).

3. It was Philby who put the main people in the Profumo - Keeler Affair in touch with each other.

He was seen with Serov, the former head of the KGB (Russian Secret Service) at London in 1963. Serov had run into Dr. Ward, and had put him in contact with the Russian agent, Ivanov.

4. Finally, surely it was Philby who warned Burgess and MacLean from Washington that an investigation was in progress on them.

Questions always remain which surprise everyone, not just English public opinion: now, faced with Burgess's and MacLean's drunkenness, dissipation, talkativeness, and wrong-doings for 20 years - after they themselves had even confessed, during their alcoholic binges, that they worked for "Uncle Joe" (Stalin) - after two Soviet agents who had defected to the West had specifically pointed them out by name - how could they not only let these men go free, but how could they leave them in their jobs? The cynical, hackneyed response of the middle class Englishman is:

"Well, look, they belonged to 'the Establishment.' No one touches the elite."

But, a member of the MI5 furnished this explanation, which was much more disquieting:

"Because important people were 'involved' in this affair, and all those who were in the coup have not yet been exposed. The Burgess-MacLean-Philby Affair is not finished."

The most important question still remains unanswered:

"Who warned Philby?" Because, if we know that Philby was the third man in the Burgess-MacLean Affair, we do not know who the fourth man was.

Meanwhile, what has become of our three "gentlemen?" Burgess alone died of cirrhosis of the liver on August 30, 1963, at Moscow. MacLean and Philby, who had their wives come to them, work for Moscow newspaper agencies. They have given those that they have seen indications that they were bored, and desired to return "to the country." MacLean is under hospital care for a serious nervous breakdown. But, will they dare to face up to the "national shame" which would await them in event of their return? It was Burgess, who, before his death, had the last word:

"I am accused of being 'badly behaved'; the worst crime for a gentleman. But, kindly tell me who is 'well behaved' in this time of our history?"

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Who? It is all of England who is involved in the answer.

* * *

Translator's Note: An insert appearing on the third page of the above article is translated as follows:

MOSCOW: A GENERAL PRAISES ABEL

Moscow, May 5 (A.P.) -

A General from the K.G.B. (Soviet Intelligence Service) admitted for a first time yesterday during a television program that Colonel Rudolph Abel, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for espionage in 1957 at New York, had been a member of the Soviet Espionage Services since 1927. The officer praised Abel for having transmitted information on the imminent German attack of 1941 against the USSR. As for his arrest at New York, he (the officer) attributed it to "a disgraceful treachery." He also specified that Abel ("exchanged" in February of 1962 for Powers, the pilot of the U-2 downed in the USSR) lived at Moscow under his real name.

* * *

(See "The Abel Affair" in "France-Soir" of April 28 and

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 3, 1967

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: BURGESS-MAC LEAN ESPIONAGE CASE
INQUIRY BY THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES

[REDACTED] who advised that he is on the staff of the London Sunday Times, stopped by my office this afternoon. He said the Times is taking "a new look" at the Burgess-MacLean espionage case. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] left off the attached list of questions which relate to the FBI's role in this espionage case and wondered if we could give him any guidance or assistance regarding these inquiries.

[REDACTED] was told that it was most unlikely the Bureau could be of any service whatsoever, but that the material would be reviewed and he would be contacted. [REDACTED] said he and other members of the London Times staff had done extensive work in the Middle East and in England on this case and had gotten some assistance from British intelligence on a background basis.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that [REDACTED] attached questions regarding the Burgess-MacLean case be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for review and analysis. Although the British are, of course, aware of this forthcoming story, it is believed desirable that they be advised of [REDACTED] contact.

Enclosure

HPL:mls
(5)

AUG 9 1967

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ADDENDUM

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

JPL:slc 8/4/67

The Burgess-Maclean-Philby case is basically a British matter involving British nationals. A review of the questions proposed by [REDACTED] shows that to answer them would involve the Bureau as a key part of this case and would necessarily involve the Bureau in a basically British matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that the Crime Records Division inform [REDACTED] that our files are confidential and in view of that fact the questions which he proposed cannot be answered.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

2.

Some points of detail remain to be cleared up:

1. Did Burgess return to Britain by air (confirms hurry) or by Queen Elizabeth (C.I.A. source). He arrived London on May 7.
2. What did the F.B.I. have on Burgess? How did they manage to unmask him when he had fooled everyone else?
3. Did Philby also tip-off Maclean? Was Philby therefore aware that the "leak-to-Russia enquiry" was narrowing on Maclean.
4. Did Philby delay in reporting to his ambassador that Burgess had fled?
5. Did the ambassador in turn delay in reporting this to the FBI?
(There was a delay since one reason that the FBI was furious was that they were not told too late to head off Burgess. Something was wrong in British-American liaison at this time because Dean Acheson says he heard of the disappearance of Burgess and MacLean only on a radio broadcast on June 7.)
6. After Burgess had disappeared why was there no warning from the F.B.I. to the Special Branch in Britain or from the British Embassy in Washington to the Foreign Office?
7. Did the F.B.I. ever suspect that Philby might be a Russian agent?
(unlikely, because why continue to supply him with reports)

MACLEAN:

Our evidence is clear that Maclean was passing information of prime importance, mostly atomic but some political, during his

in London. • John Strauss, Sen Charles Willoughby, Hansard,

AIM: To have a new look at the Burgess-MacLean affair from the position that they were controlled by Kim Philby, a Russian agent from the early 1930's and, had he not been uncovered, the man slated for head of M.I.6.

BURGESS: The British official version of Burgess's departure from Washington in 1950 is simply that his work was unsatisfactory and he was removed for disciplinary reasons. Philby's own account given to friends soon after the event was that Philby, in his position as chief M.I. 6 man in Washington, received F.B.I. reports on embassy personnel and was reading one offering evidence that Burgess was a Russian agent when Burgess, his flatmate, walked into the room. Philby said he "blurted out the contents" to Burgess in a joking manner only to find later that night that Burgess had fled.

This story, in the light of Philby's own defection to Russia now seems completely untrue. But need it be? Philby, for all his friendship with Burgess, was too big a fish to risk his own plans for Burgess. Also we don't have to depend on Philby's own account. It is known that the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. were furious at Burgess's departure and at Philby's role in it. Gen. Bedel Smith told the ambassador, "Have Philby fired or we break off liaison on all secret matters." (And Philby was asked to resign in July, 1951). Burgess's sudden exit after the F.B.I. warning that he was an enemy agent therefore put British-American security liaison at an all-time low.

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3.

(etc).

The unsolved questions include:

1. Was Philby his ~~direct~~ control? Where was Philby at this time?
2. Was there any connection with the Fuchs circuit?
3. Was he under suspicion during his period in Washington or only after the Foreign Office enquiry narrowed down to him. i.e. since the F.B.I. knew of Burgess, did they also know of Maclean.
4. How could A.E.C. security be so lax as to allow Maclean, an alien, a non-escort pass for the A.E.C. building? Did the F.B.I. know of this? Were they consulted?

ends.

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[REDACTED]

August 7, 1967

Re: DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY/BURGESS

The following will confirm information orally furnished to you by [REDACTED] on August 7, 1967:

7.38 [REDACTED], who said he was on the staff of the London "Sunday Times," called stating that the "Sunday Times" is taking a new look at the Burgess-Maclean espionage case. [REDACTED] left with us a number of questions, a copy of these is attached. [REDACTED] was advised that our files are confidential and, in view of this, the questions which he proposed could not be answered.

WAB:lag
(7)

Aug 9 1967

54 156
1967

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 11/14/67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Guy Burgess

Pages H15797-H15803. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, spoke concerning security practices in the State Department. He stated "Because some of the outrageous abuses that have been perpetrated at State over the last few years have not received adequate attention or publicity, I think it is advisable to comment on the situation and offer possible recommendations. The unparalleled successes of Soviet espionage over the years should have resulted in a highly refined security system at State, but recent experiences indicate that coverups of security violations and purges of qualified security personnel have provided a possible fertile field for Communist penetration." He set forth information on the Philby-Burgess-Maclean case as an example and during these comments stated "With recent disclosures in the British press there can remain little doubt as to who was responsible for the intelligence leak in Washington which so benefited the Chinese Reds. Philby arrived in Washington as British liaison to the FBI and CIA and in November 1950, Maclean came to Washington as head of the Foreign Office's American department." Mr. Ashbrook referred to hearings held by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee regarding security at the State Department and stated "Had it not been for the persistent

efforts of this body, and Otepka's refusal to make a 'deal' with State, much of the information now made public would have gone uncovered. - - - A number of months before the subcommittee had completed its hearings, Senator James Eastland introduced S. 3388 which was designed to correct a number of security problems at the State Department which were revealed during the hearings. - - - Here are the nine provisions of the legislation: - - - Fourth. Require that a copy of any document transmitted to the State Department by the FBI or CIA and marked for the attention of the Secretary, must be transmitted immediately and directly to the Secretary's office, flagged for his personal attention."

~~NOT RECORDED~~

141 DEC 11 1967 215

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 11/14/67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau files of subject matter listed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 2/12/65

FROM : N. P. Callahan

Pages H1265-H1273. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, spoke concerning the Otepka case. He stated "His case gives a penetrating insight into questionable State Department policies which have found lax security, favoritism, subversion, immorality, and dishonesty tolerated if not fostered, while at the same time honest public servants are given the kangaroo court or official cold-shoulder treatment. - - - The vital need for unbreachable security procedures has been pointed up during the past two decades by many cases of defections, disappearances, suicides, arrests, scandals, and the like, but nowhere, not even in the phenomenal Richard Sorge case, have there been situations to rival those of Harold 'Kim' Philby, Guy Burgess, and Don Maclean. Mr. Ashbrook set forth information concerning activities of Philby, Burgess and Maclean. He pointed out that "With recent disclosures in the British press there can remain little doubt as to who was responsible for the intelligence leak in Washington which so benefited the Chinese Reds. Philby arrived in Washington as British liaison to the FBI and CIA and in November 1950, Maclean came to Washington as head of the Foreign Office's American department.

The Washington Post of October 16, 1967, excerpted material from the London Sunday Times relating to Maclean's role in the Korean affair." Mr. Ashbrook also comments on other cases of lax security by the State Department and the treatment accorded certain personnel by the State Department for their efforts in trying to enforce strict security regulations. Mr. Ashbrook concluded "Otto Otepka illustrates the torturous ordeal that good government employees must go through when they challenge the officialdom in Washington, particularly in the State Department. His case stands as an indictment of the State Department and its policies."

~~NOT RECORDED~~

MAY 18 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2/1/65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau or subject matter files.

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3 and product is self-made men
to other people in order to make
the world a better place. The
world is a better place and
better people. Robert and
William. Born in Oxford. BIRTH

Weekend Weekly Review

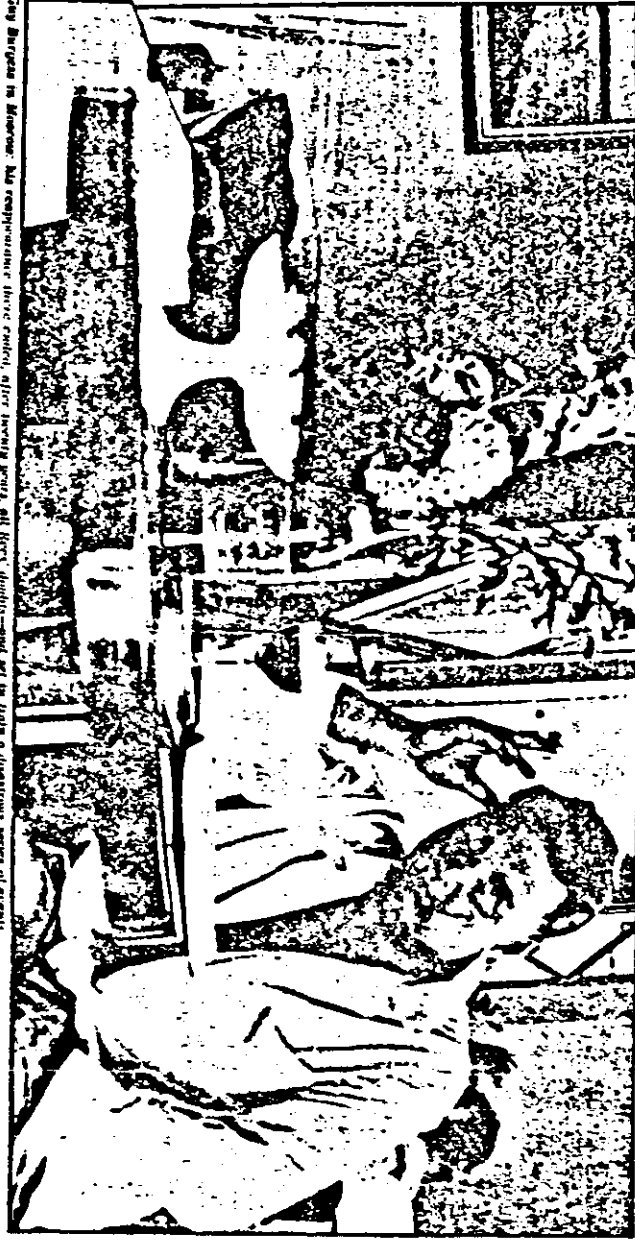
JANUARY 16 1972



THE FATAL FRIENDSHIP: Gornowley Rees story of the indiscretions of a spy



Like one night in 1937, over a
bottle of Irish whiskey, Guy Bur-
gess confessed to Gornowley Rees
that he was a spy. At that time Rees
was a young man, a student at the
University of Cambridge, and he
had been a Communist agent for
over a year. Rees, a Cambridge
graduate, was a spy for the
Soviet Union.



Guy Burgess in Moscow. His correspondence three months after leaving Britain, all Soviet double-crosses and his role in the disastrous series of events.

How time ran out for Guy Burgess

WHEN I AWOKE MY FIRST
thought was to remember our re-
velation of the previous evening.
I was in a room in the Hotel
Stratford, a large, comfortable
hotel in London. I was alone.
I was in a room in the Hotel
Stratford, a large, comfortable
hotel in London. I was alone.
I was in a room in the Hotel
Stratford, a large, comfortable
hotel in London. I was alone.

At 10.15, that was when the wall in
the room was broken down. The wall
was made of bricks and mortar, and
it was very thick. It was made of
bricks and mortar, and it was very
thick. It was made of bricks and
mortar, and it was very thick.

When I fell so ill about five years ago, I felt as if I were Chinese. I was not a Chinese, but I was really given up on myself and on my life. I was not a Chinese, but I was really given up on myself and on my life. I was not a Chinese, but I was really given up on myself and on my life.

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Name _____ Address _____
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Tel _____ E-mail _____

Stewart Haglund, chief, with the FBI's New York office, said that the French might, together with some of the other countries, be interested in sponsoring a study of the activities of the French Communist Party in the United States.

Some of the stories amused me greatly, but their general effect was to depress me, as they would have in France, anyone who had faith in the French people.

Particular, for the kind of world we live in, was the story of a Frenchman, who was whose relationship with the French Government was so bad that he was considered irretrievable. The French Government, a better picture of the French people than I have seen at any time than anything which could have been found in the British Press, which still regarded France as a nation's strongest and most important ally, was so completely and so utterly devoid of any sense of responsibility that it would not even take the trouble to find out whether or not the French would not fail his obligations.

Others proved to be perfectly accurate.

After joining the Territorial Army in 1917, he was sent to the Western Front, where he was regarded as a trouble maker and was sent to the Soviet Union in 1919. He was released in August, 1920, and had just returned from a P.A. conference in August, 1920, when he was arrested on charges of being a spy and was sent to the Soviet Union. He was released in August, 1920, and had just returned from a P.A. conference in August, 1920, when he was arrested on charges of being a spy and was sent to the Soviet Union.

and "each responsible to himself." All appeared to be employed in jobs of varying importance, such as the making of uniforms, the fitting of hosiery, at various machines or at Communist-run workbenches. I was told that the workers were given no wages, but that they received a ration card which entitled them to a share of goods about the progress of that war, and the political machine was responsible for conducting it, wherever it was needed. And sometimes received so that I could not possibly know how much money he had been earning in the same way as the Americans.

On the other hand, Guy brought me back some very interesting material, including a letter from a soldier, asking for more food, and had picked up among the housewives who thrived on the spoils of Londoners at that time.

The effect was last an evening

ONE EVENING, I CALLED ON my friend, the actor, and he had promised to tell me about his behavior in the Roman Malls which was still unobtainable in England. He had been obtained in Rome, the Italian capital, and he was such a prize of would-be heroines that he had been forced to hide it. "I'll have to go and get it," he said. "Come with me."

I followed him out of the room and into the courtyard where he had his car. He had a car of the Foreign Office, and he had been in there. He said he had some pretty queer criticism about the Italian male, and he had some pretty queer criticism on some pages.

and none of his information could in any way be described as secret. It was the kind of information accessible to any perambulating and inquisitive inquirer who would take the trouble to cultivate some of the more widely and disseminated characters on the French political scene. I assumed that Guy was expelling Fielder. In his self-contradicted role as an agent, yet I had to admit to myself that he might just as well have been doing so for some obscure personal motive of his own or even simply to add to the instability currently

When my indignant responses had subsided, he said, "And what do you intend to do?"

"To do? I don't suppose I've any more to do."

**How to
last
£30**

**to make
7,000
you a
time**

6 An evening at Guy's that was rather like a French farce injected with the elements of political drama,

"I never want to have anything to do with the Communists for the rest of my life," I said. "Or with you, if you really are one of those agents."

"The best thing I do would be forget the whole thing," he said.

"I'll be only too glad to forget it," I said. After all, it doesn't seem to have any importance.

An
 E30
 could give a
 E3,0
 and still look

estimates of
\$1,000
in free income of
\$100 per
person in value

When we returned home, I did indeed ask him how he disposed of whatever information he obtained. He was annoyed by my question, but he finally said that he made contact with a Russian at regular intervals in a cafe in the East End. Apart from this, I do not think that he ever again suffered any information about his activities as a Soviet spy.

"An ever motion he again, he said eagerly, 'The best thing to do would be to put it out of our minds entirely. As if it had never happened.'"

"I'll never mention it," I said.

"I want to forget about it."

"That's splendid," he said, with obvious relief. "It's exactly what I feel. Now let's go and have a drink."

£138
and give a tax free
£13,4
This investment can

\$3,295
a Income for life of
\$562 p.a.
be cashed at any time

Perhaps, I thought, it had all been a dream. Perhaps we had been drunk. Perhaps it had been a misunderstanding. And indeed at this time Guy's life seemed to have acquired a certain degree of stability and respectability, no far from what we would have called a "good" life.

I did not see him much during the war, but I visited him when he lives in London and used to talk to him about the war and politics and literature and envy him because he always seemed to be so much better informed than I was. He now lives in a large and very comfortable flat, which he shared with a friend who, for the duration of the war, had abandoned a career

Joseph Sandoz
THE INVARIANT
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the continued to drink to excess, he still picked up boys at every opportunity. I still used to meet him but these oddly ambiguous characters who seemed to live on

girls who were employed as secretaries in Whitehall.

One was timid, gentle and gentle. The other had as keen an appetite for pleasure as five him.

Available Capital
Gross UK Income

Age _____
 Period Beg _____

**How to make
£30,000
last you a
lifetime.**

An investment of
£30,000
could give you free income of
£3,000 p.a.
and still increase in value
so that a man aged 40 could in 15 years grow to
£138,295
and give a tax free income for life of
£13,562 p.a.

This investment can be cashed at any time.

JSI

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General UK Income ☐ Age

Foreign Assets ☐

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the adsorption of the dye. The concentration of the solution was 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0, 50.0, 60.0, 70.0, 80.0, 90.0, 100.0, 150.0, 200.0, 300.0, 400.0, 500.0, 600.0, 700.0, 800.0, 900.0, 1000.0, 1500.0, 2000.0, 3000.0, 4000.0, 5000.0, 6000.0, 7000.0, 8000.0, 9000.0, 10000.0, 15000.0, 20000.0, 30000.0, 40000.0, 50000.0, 60000.0, 70000.0, 80000.0, 90000.0, 100000.0, 150000.0, 200000.0, 300000.0, 400000.0, 500000.0, 600000.0, 700000.0, 800000.0, 900000.0, 1000000.0, 1500000.0, 2000000.0, 3000000.0, 4000000.0, 5000000.0, 6000000.0, 7000000.0, 8000000.0, 9000000.0, 10000000.0, 15000000.0, 20000000.0, 30000000.0, 40000000.0, 50000000.0, 60000000.0, 70000000.0, 80000000.0, 90000000.0, 100000000.0, 150000000.0, 200000000.0, 300000000.0, 400000000.0, 500000000.0, 600000000.0, 700000000.0, 800000000.0, 900000000.0, 1000000000.0, 1500000000.0, 2000000000.0, 3000000000.0, 4000000000.0, 5000000000.0, 6000000000.0, 7000000000.0, 8000000000.0, 9000000000.0, 10000000000.0, 15000000000.0, 20000000000.0, 30000000000.0, 40000000000.0, 50000000000.0, 60000000000.0, 70000000000.0, 80000000000.0, 90000000000.0, 100000000000.0, 150000000000.0, 200000000000.0, 300000000000.0, 400000000000.0, 500000000000.0, 600000000000.0, 700000000000.0, 800000000000.0, 900000000000.0, 1000000000000.0, 1500000000000.0, 2000000000000.0, 3000000000000.0, 4000000000000.0, 5000000000000.0, 6000000000000.0, 7000000000000.0, 8000000000000.0, 9000000000000.0, 10000000000000.0, 15000000000000.0, 20000000000000.0, 30000000000000.0, 40000000000000.0, 50000000000000.0, 60000000000000.0, 70000000000000.0, 80000000000000.0, 90000000000000.0, 100000000000000.0, 150000000000000.0, 200000000000000.0, 300000000000000.0, 400000000000000.0, 500000000000000.0, 600000000000000.0, 700000000000000.0, 800000000000000.0, 900000000000000.0, 1000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000.0, 2000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000.0, 1000000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000000.0, 2000000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000000.0, 1000000000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000000000.0, 2000000000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000000000.0, 10

Burgess turns up in Moscow—and their friendship recoils on Rees

[illegible][illegible]

Burgess casts his shadow from Moscow to Wales

by a distinguished member of the council with an inquiry whether it was not true that it was a homosexual; the reason for this, it appeared, was my friendship with Guy, of which he had learned at the time of Guy's disappearance. Such a question seemed at

The difference between us was in manner: a very simple

...the pursuit of learning, rather through teaching or research, and preferably through

But to others, who held their sympathy with a passionate interest, learning was subsidiary, should be, to the purpose of preparing Welsh culture

and the Welsh language. At all times a simplest it was the difference between whether the col-
lage should be, or become, any less

interact. I was certainly aware that it was entirely false to me that the "found herself" in exile on the Celtic fringe of Britain, whose manners and customs were entirely foreign to her. In fact, she was a native of the United States, and she had never been to Ireland. I had also (after a victim) once created considerable interest in Angharad, and in "the college," and had something of the effect of the bombardment of Fort Sumter in provoking the American Civil War.

[illegible][illegible]

anyone of them (strictly) aware, I thought) was taken seriously. However, that there was perhaps a kind of rough justice in the action that the prosecution initiated, certainly looked far more like a negotiation with Quid. And to some, I knew, the mere act of "committing to paper" what I knew about him would be regarded as fresh evidence and discredited. I did not much mind that. I had no intention of writing and publishing anything that was not at least diplomatic means of attestation should be adopted, at the next meeting of the college council. A resolution was proposed that a committee should be set up to inquire into my conduct in writing and publishing.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1966, in the National Hotel in Moscow, Guy Burgess and another American appeared before a hastily summoned court, with Guy.

the conference, already in poor health and spirit, handed out prepared statements, and left the statements left no doubt that they were indeed, as had been, Communist and had chosen to live in the United States.

As a result of living in the U.S.A., we both of us are at we were right in doing what we did.

Handing this statement to the Press.

Donald Anderson

Domestication
of
any
species
is
a
process
of
artificial
selection
which
has
been
going
on
for
thousands
of
years.
The
process
is
based
on
the
fact
that
individuals
of
a
species
which
are
better
suited
to
the
desired
purpose
are
selected
for
breeding
and
the
others
are
discarded.
The
result
is
a
new
breed
which
is
better
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to
the
desired
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The
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are
discarded.
The
result
is
a
new
breed
which
is
better
suited
to
the
desired
purpose.

[illegible]

almost religious value. They were then a moral transgression: they were an act of bad taste, which tended to throw an unpleasant light on the sacra arcana of the English establishment.

my sense that I had committed a doubly offence, against good taste and decent feeling, was reinforced by letters and synopses which I began to receive soon after the first of the articles was published. The Warden of an Oxford college, for whom I felt an affection which dated from my undergraduate days, wrote me:

I was, it seemed, in disgrace not only with my Welsh critics but also with my English friends, except however for some few, like Louis McNettie, John I. Morrow, H. C. Zaehner, A. I.

continued to show me the same affection as before; I record their names out of gratitude for the sympathy and understanding which they showed during the worst of my troubles.

IN THE MONTHS WENT BY and the committee continued a apparently interminable researches, I decided that it was just impossible, and that I did not wish to continue as President of the college.

it seemed to me clear, from the wholly partisan spirit in which the committee had pursued its inquiries, that I could expect nothing from its report which would be likely to make or change my mind, for it was delugable in investigating

...that had been made about me; whether it be-
lieved them or not. Its pro-
cedure tended to give them an
importance which they would
otherwise have wholly lacked.

frequencies but in the end, I
 thought, to tell the truth was
 the only alternative left to me.
 Monroe ^{and} writing of
 procedement—truth will pre-
 vail. It was with some such
 motto slogan in my mind that
 I went to the U.S.A. on both of us and
 at we were right in doing what we did.
 heading this statement to the Press.
 Donald Hudson
 local liaison
 Guy Ferguson
 Guy Stewart

[illegible]

OPENS 31 JANUARY 1973
8:00 AM - 6:00 PM
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[illegible]

Beginning Geronwy Rees' account of the rake-hell life of Guy Burgess

I FELT BOTH ALARMED AND dependent when on Wednesday May 20, 1961, I made my way from Belling to London and the office of MI6. I could not help reflecting on the presence of events which, since my Oxford days in the early Thirties, had finally brought me to the extraordinary position of having information to the security authorities on the innermost of my best friends.

the presence of an officer whom I had known during the war, and after a few questions I began my story. I had expected surprise or even incredulity rather than the atmosphere of concentrated, even withdrawn, attention with which I was greeted. As I say now that Guy Burgess had been shown for four days and nights from this I had deduced that he had gone to Moscow.

When I had finished, feeling that what I had to say sounded extraordinarily thin and unconvincing, there was a long silence. Then the officer, who was the head of the department concerned, gave me a curt but not unkind nod of assent. "I shall never be quite certain what it meant. After a moment he said, in a detached and matter-of-fact voice: "Of course, you know that Gray did not go

"Who is it?" I asked.

Then I realised with a terrible sinking of the heart that everything I had thought about Guy was true; but that matters were even worse than I thought. They married once still when I emerged from office and in the evening saw the headlines in the evening newspapers announcing that the British elements had vanished into thin air.

Today, when so much more is known about their disappearance and the part that Kim Philby played in it, and Guy himself is in Moscow, it is difficult to leave that there could ever have been any doubts about where they were and where they are.



BURGESS

He was the most brilliant Cambridge Undergraduate of my day. He was also a Communist and a homosexual. He became a spy and a traitor—and had to be shot with Donald Maclean.

For twenty years, the Iron Bulgar's secret, but did not believe it. When Bulgars descended, its truth was undeniable. But, back was already wall along the personal, Minister, conflict.



I spent a trail at Oxford and to the flat

[illegible]

THE FATAL FRIENDSHIP

figure, disappearing round the corner of the street.

On the case of the missing diploma, I had all the elements of one of the greatest crimes and detection in the history of literature. I had a public interest, never failing, and I had a literary and dramatic mind, and I had a brilliant imagination.

any time, prior to Guy's disappearance, I had told him what I thought I would have done. I thought I would have received with polite acquiescence, and daily, as the product of an overactive and fertile imagination stimulated by the fact that I was the author of a book, I would have received the same thing. I would have received the same thing, I would have received the same thing, I would have received the same thing.

or birth, but of intellect and ability gave them the right to go and find in a sense they had been given, but even then I had felt that there was a kind of worm at the heart of the thing, a rotten, ruddy, and filthy worm, and I had felt that they were not to be trusted, and I had felt that they were not to be trusted, and I had felt that they were not to be trusted.

perforate now, during the 1930s, adopted Communism as an ideal—realized in them an assimilated and rationalized version of the ideal which their liberal upbringing, in which their parents had been so careful to inculcate, had been so careful to inculcate, had been so careful to inculcate.

the next two years I saw little or nothing of Guy, but I heard of him from friends who were in common and it seemed that the bright confident morning of the undergraduate days had begun to fade.

perfidie of which he was so often ashamed. But he had given up a post as secretary to a Member of Parliament ("He really was too absurd"), and was now, it seemed, acting as a correspondent for various newspapers, though what they were he did not discover.

[illegible]

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2. Accumulate capital with compound interest. A capital sum of £10,000 will accumulate to £13,310 in three years, £17,715 in six years, £23,546 in nine years, £31,175 in twelve years, £41,036 in fifteen years, £53,787 in eighteen years, £70,431 in twenty-one years, £90,711 in twenty-four years, £114,030 in twenty-seven years, £140,948 in thirty years, £171,545 in thirty-three years, £206,256 in thirty-six years, £245,841 in thirty-nine years, £290,171 in forty-two years, £341,006 in forty-five years, £400,000 in forty-eight years, £467,406 in fifty-one years, £543,806 in fifty-four years, £630,000 in fifty-seven years, £726,806 in sixty years, £835,000 in sixty-three years, £955,606 in sixty-six years, £1089,606 in sixty-nine years, £1238,006 in seventy-two years, £1400,806 in seventy-five years, £1578,006 in seventy-eight years, £1771,206 in eighty-one years, £1990,406 in eighty-four years, £2235,606 in eighty-seven years, £2503,206 in ninety years, £2795,606 in ninety-three years, £3114,006 in ninety-six years, £3463,606 in ninety-nine years, £3844,806 in one hundred years.


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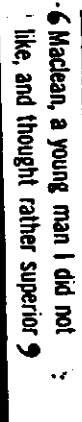
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Address: _____
Telephone (home): _____
Telephone (office): _____
Date of birth: _____

Insurance required: ☐ (John, £1,500) Insurance period: complete 10-20 years
Insurance available: ☐ (John, £1,500) Insurance period: complete 10-20 years
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Amount available for investment: £ _____
Investment term: _____
Mark, 100 only

spending the evening together. Sometimes, however, (though much more rarely), he would ask me round to his flat where he had friends (here, and a such times it used to strike me forcibly what a very strange collection were gathered in one room together).

There, e.g., for instance,



• Maclean, a young man I did not like, and thought rather superior ;

When I never knew by my Guy whenever he was
was a man like him, who English. There was it
was said to be a correspondent from the
of Impresco, the Journal of the
Combinator. There was a clever
young English historian, who
had a kind of public opinion,
and had been called the
principles of the economic
interpretation of history. There
was a working-class politician
my friend who was in the fact
as a kind of servant-test and
was later backed round among
his friends.

There was a mysterious
English kind of salary agent in
the "Dixons" and came to visit
beard

Then suddenly the life returned to Guy's eyes and he turned to Gabe's car with the same serious expression: "There's something I ought to tell you." I almost fell relieved. I thought I was going to hear some confession about his personal life or perhaps some more

present holder in a principal position.

Adult College is an attractive college for 650 residential and day-care students. South Carolina's largest college, it has a large and well-equipped campus and a good faculty. The college is well known for its association with the arts, particularly the South Carolina College of Art and Design.

The post is residential in nature and is a good one for a person with a good background in the field. The post is a good one for a person with a good background in the field.

1. In house, to provide
elementary, safety will be
elementary plus intermediate

[illegible]

LECTURE GRADE I

•

— — — — —

•

100
